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The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 386. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED ... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Sixth appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM and Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 28, The performances will commence with the celebrated Nautical Drama, entitled
BEN THE BOATSWAIN.
Ben Bowling - Mr. Charles Young.
Sir Arthur Trevor, Bart. - Mr. G. Vincent.
Palmyra - Miss Merriton.
To be followed by a New CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by Herr NICOLO DEULIN, and his Talented Family. After which, the new Burlesque, by C. F. Burnand, Esq., entitled
DIDO.
Dido - Mr. Charles Young.
Æneas - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Anna - Mrs. H. Webb.
To conclude with A NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled THE POLISH CONSCRIPTION.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY. General Director—Mr. R. Fraser.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 28, the performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by Laughable Amusements at the Lake—Racing in Washing tubs, Seeking Prizes under Difficulties, Greasy Pole, &c.
Last night of Mr. J. Cooke, in his surprising Vaulting Feats, and of Hartz, the Wizard of the World.
Great success of the comic Entertainment, entitled "The Mischievous Barber."
Mr. Huline and Mdlle. Martinez appear nightly.
Continued success of Mr. R. Frazer, the Buffo Vocalist.
Enthusiastic reception of little James Huline, in his nautical hornpipe.
More wonders in FIREWORKS, under the direction of Mr. KIRBY, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats 6d.
Note.—Mr. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, is engaged, and will appear on Monday next, 30th July.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
Open every Evening at a quarter-past Seven, commencing at a quarter to Eight o'clock.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) JULY 28th, THE LAST DAY PERFORMANCE, Commencing at half-past Two o'clock. The Evening Entertainments at a quarter to Eight o'clock, as usual.
THE FAREWELL NIGHTS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JULY 30 & 31, BRILLIANT ROUTINE OF WONDERS.
Being positively the LAST TWO NIGHTS
The Company will have the honour of appearing in Dublin.
EXCITING AND NOVEL SCENES OF EQUITATION AND GYMNASIA.
Re-production of the popular Equestrian Spectacle of TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, AND THE DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS.
Dick Turpin ... Mr. C. Hengler.
Tom King ... Mr. Henderson.
Black Bess, by the Celebrated Mare ... Victoria.
All demands upon the Proprietor to be sent in immediately, that the same may be discharged.
Prices of Admission:—Stalls (select), 3s; Boxes, 2s; Second Class and Promenade, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Children under Twelve Years of Age, Half price to all parts except the Gallery.
Second price at Nine o'clock to Stalls and Boxes, Pit and Promenade.
Director and Proprietor ... Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES.
Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
At the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY, JULY 30.
The Belt and Medals are now on view at Messrs. WATERHOUSE & Co.'s, Dame-street, where cards of admission may be had, as also at all the principal Music Shops in the city.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.
Two Military Bands will attend.
Gates open at two, and Competition to commence at Three o'clock.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE, PUBLIC MEETING.
Colonel French, M.P., will proceed with his Bill in the House of Commons on TUESDAY next, to assimilate the Law of the United Kingdom, in reference to the Volunteer Corps.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Dublin will be held at Three o'clock p.m., on THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 28th July, at the Round-room, Rotundo, for the promotion of the movement.
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor will take the chair, and many of the most influential citizens of Dublin have stated their intention of coming forward to support the objects of the meeting.
Gentlemen of influence who purpose to address the Meeting will please at once communicate with the
HONORARY SECRETARY, 11, Beresford-place.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
We, the undersigned, request your Lordship may be pleased to convene a Public Meeting (on an early day) of the Shareholders, and all others interested in the maintenance of a Postal, Passenger, and Commercial Packet Station between Galway and America, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to ensure the subsidy granted by Lord Derby's Government, and to adopt such other measures as may be considered calculated to promote the prosperity of the Company, and to ensure to the people of Ireland the advantages of this great National Establishment.
Dated this 24th day of July, 1860.

Michael Cheevers, High Sheriff Co Galway	Francis L Comyn, J P
G S Gough, Foreman of Grand Jury, Co Galway	Ambrose Rush, J P
Lord Dunsandle	E E Mannsell, J P
Thomas Redington, Bart, D L, J P	Gustavus E C Hare, J P
A Blake, Furbough, D L, J P	Valentine Blake, J P, T C
J S Kirwan, D L, J P	John F Blake, Galway
Charles Blake, J P	P M Lynch, Chairman of Commissioners
Stephen Roche, Rye Hill, J P	F Blake Foster, J P
J M Blake, J P	Joseph Roche & Co
Anthony O'Flaherty, D L, J P	Edmund Concannon, J P
John Darcy, Castlepark, J P	John Reynolds, J P
Thomas Seymour, J P	James Lambert, J P
John Lloyd Baggot, J P	John Gray, J P
James Daly, Castle Daly, J P	Jeremiah Dunne, J P
James Blake, J P	M'Birney, Collis, and Co
Philip Reade, J P	William Francis Greene
J C F Henry, J P	E C Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel
G S L Staunton, J P	John Connolly
Henry Persse	M Geoghegan, Lieut-Colonel
George Talbot, R M	M'Master and Co
J O'Hara, J P, Tuam	P M Gartlan
James Martin, D L, J P	Robert O'Brien
W P Lambert, Castle Ellen, J P	Peter Aungier, J P
Martin French, D L, J P	Peter Grehan
Thomas Bodkin, J P	J A Journeaux
Theobald Blake, D L, J P	Wm Johnston
Charles Lynch, J P	Francis Johnston
Martin Joseph Blake, D L, J P	O'Brien, Smithfield
Denis Bodkin	Samuel Croker
Thomas M Persse, J P	Joseph Andrews
Francis Codd, J P	Edward Fox
Alderman Mackey, J P	Power and Reynolds
Whelan and O'Brien	Alexander Comyn and Co
Thomas H Todhunter	John Donegan
John Stokes	Henry Downs
John Elliott	Page and John
J W Lynch, J P, Foreman of the Grand Jury, Town of Galway	W G Du Bedat
George Morris, High Sheriff Town of Galway	Smith and Du Bedat
Charles Kelly, Newtown, Q C	J J Stephens and Son
Joseph Kelly, Newtown, J P	T and W Fayle
John W Lambert, Aggard, J P	J Chambers and Son
T Redington, J P, Galway	Woodlock and O'Donnell
Bernard O'Flaherty, J P	John Heacock
John Barrett, J P	Samuel Warren
R N Somerville	Adam Woods and Co
M Morris, Recorder of Galway	James Birch Kennedy and Co
George Roe, D L, J P	Clowes and Woodhouse
Thomas Reynolds, City Marshal	Arthur Andrews
	G R Hardy, College-green
	Miller and Beatty
	Lord Claremorris

[Here follow several hundred signatures.]

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.
The Grand Jury of the Town and County of the Town of Galway, assembled at Summer Assizes, respectfully and earnestly request your Lordship may be pleased to convene a Public Meeting of the Shareholders, and all others interested in the maintenance of a Postal, Passenger, and all other Commercial Packet Station at Galway, for the purpose of Petitioning Parliament to ratify the Subsidy already granted by a former Government, and to adopt such other measures as may be considered conducive to the interests of this Company, as well as to the prosperity of the country in general.
(For Self and Fellows),
J. W. LYNCH, Foreman.
In compliance with the foregoing Requisitions, I hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, Merchants, and all others interested in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, to be held at the MANSION-HOUSE, DUBLIN, on TUESDAY next, 31st July instant, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1860.
REDMOND CARROLL, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

LOST, between Mountpleasant and Pembroke-road, by Appian way, a small LOCKET, containing hair tied to black ribbon.—Any person finding it will please return it to No. 62, Mountpleasant-square, East.

LOST.—Dropped, between Rutland-square and Fitzwilliam-place, a DRAFT BILL OF COSTS.—Any person bringing it to 31, Rutland-square, will be Rewarded.

THE Woman who called at a house in Upper Baggot-street, about a month ago, or something more, if she calls again to give further information, she will be paid for her trouble.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY MODEL SCHOOLS, KILDARE-PLACE.
Parents and Guardians are requested to take notice, that the above-named schools cannot be re-opened, in consequence of repairs and improvements, until MONDAY, the 6th AUGUST, when the punctual attendance of the children is very earnestly desired.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

CITY OF DUBLIN PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY.
Conservative Registration Committee Rooms, 28, College-green.
All persons having claims to be registered as Freeholders, Leaseholders, or Freemen, are requested to give information to the Committee on or before the 4th of August next.
(By order)
THOMAS HENRY ATKINSON, Assist. Sec.
21st June, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon, Medical Doctor and Licentiate, twenty-five years' practical experience, Member ... Ireland, Accoucheur to the ... of the Royal College of Surgeons in ... on Anatomy, Physiology, ... Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer ... Peter-street School of Medicine, ... and Demonstrations at the ...
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 ... Midday.
Sundays, from ... to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, ... to 9 o'clock.
[illegible] Surgical Advice and Medicine ... compounded by ... Apothecary), 5 Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's residence; ... 10s., Medicine included.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim.
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK.
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery.
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK.
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY.
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin.
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE.
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles.
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT.
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX.
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.
J. W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT.
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
Captain JONES, J.P.,	WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES R. MILLAR, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq. J.P.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services*," whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force*," the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes.*"
COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.
The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.
The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.
Dublin, 17th July, 1860.

FOOT RACES will take place, at SANDYMOUNT CRICKET GROUND, in connection with the *Fete*, on TUESDAY Evening, July 31, 1860, commencing at 6 o'clock. These Races will be open to all Gentlemen approved of by the Committee. One Prize each for 100, 200, 400, 600, and 800 Yards. 1,000 Yards to fill the Post. Also, a Race for Youths under 16 years. Entries should be made to Mr. LAURENCE, 39, Grafton-street. Colours to be named at the same time. The Judge's decision to be final in all cases. All entries close on Monday evening, 30th inst. By the kind permission of Major Todd and the Officers of the Donegal Militia, the Band of that Regiment will attend. To conclude with a grand display of Fireworks.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCED on 1st July.
NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.
Additions are made *daily* of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections—Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee—Addresses by the Bishop of Oxford—Faraday's Lectures on Science—Kohl's Travels round Lake Superior—The Queens of Society—Freer's Henry the Fourth—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, July 13th, 1860.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.
In order chiefly to reach the Young Men in the City on that night, Saturday Evening Prayer Meetings have been held in the Hall for the last three months. Ministers and people of various denominations have freely conducted and engaged in them, and blessing has resulted to many.
But the expenses are beyond the collections; and it is felt that many persons, if aware of how the account stands, would be unwilling to allow the burden wholly to fall upon one individual. It is as follows:—

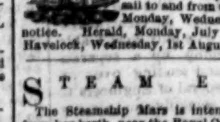
	£	s.	d.
Rent of Hall from April 21 to July 21, 1860	31	10	0
Printing and advertising up to July 7	4	2	6
	35	12	6
Amount of Collections from April 21 to July 7	9	7	0
	26	5	6

Mr. Erson, 3, Henry-street, will receive any sum which kind friends may wish to contribute towards liquidating the expenses of this good cause.
The list of contributions will be published in a few days.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST, the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 10-30 a.m. will be despatched at 11 a.m., and the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 7-15 p.m. will be altered to 7-30 p.m.
The Up Train now leaving Galway at 1 p.m. will be altered to 12-30 p.m.
On SUNDAYS, the 10-30 a.m. Down Train will run as usual.
For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd July, 1860.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
ARKLOW BANK BUOYS.
BALLAST OFFICE, DUBLIN, 12th July, 1860.
Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Port of Dublin Corporation to substitute for the Can Buoys, which now mark the N. and S. end of the Arklow Bank, Conical-shaped Buoys. The Northmost Buoy will be striped Black and White, horizontally, and surmounted by a Staff and Globe; the Southmost will be striped Black and White, vertically.
It is also the intention, at the same time, to place two additional Can Buoys to mark the outer edge of the Arklow Bank. The Northmost Buoy will be chequered Red and White, and placed about four miles SS. W. ½ W. of the Buoy at the North end of the Bank. The Southmost will be striped Black and White, horizontally, and placed about 5 miles N.E. of the Buoy at the South end of the Bank.
These alterations and additions will take place on or about the 20th of August next. Due notice will be given of the Marks and Compass bearings of the additional Buoys when placed.
(By order)
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.



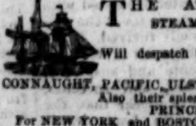
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Herald, Monday, July 30, at 5 o'clock Afternoon, and Havelock, Wednesday, 1st August, at 7 o'clock Afternoon.

STEAM EXCURSIONS.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1860, at 10 o'clock morning, for KINGSTOWN, thence by DALKEY SOUND, KILLINEY BAY, and BRAY HEAD, to WICKLOW HEAD, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

FARES.	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back	2	6
" Kingstown and back	2	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 30, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, and LEINSTER, Also their splendid screw steamer PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.,
From Galway:
Parana, for Boston .. .. 7th August.
Connaught, for New York .. .. 21st "
Leinster, for Boston .. .. 4th Sept.
Passengers by Boston Vessels can go free to New York.
Through Fares from Dublin, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 5s.
By Paddle Steamers—First Class, £27 10s to £15 10s; according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 5s.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight and further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

BAZAAR.
MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.
A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SALTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, on MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1860 (Birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred), and following day.
PATRONESSES:

Countess of Carnwath,	The Hon. Mrs. Crichton,
Lady Campbell,	Lady Stewart,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Lady Brownrigg,
The Ladies Crichton,	Mrs. Ronald Macdonell,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,	Mrs. Richard Mayne,
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,	Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle.

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-Readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.
Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Brownrigg, 23, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 2, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 3, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 5, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 13, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Martello-terrace.
By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 70th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.
Gates open at 12 o'clock each day.
Military Bands will attend.
Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

Sermons.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday) 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. THOMAS A. JONES.
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon, by the Rev. JOHN D. POWELL.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET.
The Rev. J. L. SHORT, of Bridport, will preach in this Meeting-house, on SUNDAY next, 29th inst., Divine Service commencing at 12 o'clock. No collection.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, YORK-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
The ANNUAL SERMONS will (D.V.) be preached in this place of Worship, on SABBATH, the 12th of AUGUST, 1860, by the Rev. SAMUEL J. HANSTON, when special collections will be made on behalf of the funds of the congregation.
Divine service at 12 o'clock Noon, and 7 o'clock Evening.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, at the BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
On the next Lord's Day (TO-MORROW), July 29th, 1860, a Sermon will be preached (D.V.) in the Evening, Service commencing at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. WM. GILES, of London. Subject: "The Young Man's Need," to which all young men are affectionately invited.
A Sermon will be preached (D.V.) in the morning, at 12 o'clock. Subject: "Largeness of Heart."

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit *seven* of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves.
"Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months.
"I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society, who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society, in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee.
21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Secs.
Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Lady Griffith	5	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Henry Kirke White, Esq.	5	0	0
Miss Singleton	5	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram	5	0	0
John La Touche, Esq.	5	0	0
George Casey, Esq.	5	0	0
Major-General Porter	5	0	0
The Baron De Robeck	5	0	0
C. C.	5	0	0
A Gentleman	5	0	0
General Hall	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan	2	0	0
C. Gaussen, Esq.	2	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.	2	0	0
K—	2	0	0
A. B.	2	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West	2	0	0
H. C.	2	0	0
Rev. St. George French	2	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.	1	5	0
Rev. R. H. Johnson	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. West	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Aylmer	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.	1	0	0
A Protestant	1	0	0
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. B—	1	0	0
A Friend, J. L.	1	0	0
James F. Wright, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long	1	0	0
Dr. M'Clintock	1	0	0
Mrs. Major Greene	1	0	0
An Opponent of Mixed Marriages	1	0	0
Lady Crofton	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
A few Friends at the Meeting	0	10	0
Stamps (Belfast)	0	10	0
G F H, per Rev A M Pollock	0	10	0
Mrs H K Courtney	0	10	0
Captain A P Graves	0	5	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	3	0
Anonymous, Bangor	0	2	6
J. K.	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
A H.	0	1	6

Education.

ROYAL SCHOOL, CAVAN.
At the last general entrance at the University, Mr. Jos. D. Grier, a pupil of this School, obtained a HEBREW premium, and also a FRENCH Premium, and was one of those examined for First Place.
Mr. Thomas Kinahan, a pupil of this School, enjoys two valuable Exhibitions, the result of his very distinguished answering.
N.B.—Vacation will terminate on 4th of August.
Terms Moderate.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—At the Sizarship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Sizarships were obtained by Mr. RICHARD BENNETT, and Mr. THOMAS GRACEY, both pupils of this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. THOMAS BRETT, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER, in his Junior Freshman year.
Mr. THOMAS BRETT entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second Classical Sizarship; and in the November following he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Sizarship; and in November last he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. THOMAS NORMAN entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1856, obtaining Fourth Classical Sizarship; and in last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshman Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another) again similarly placed.
Mr. ROBERT HUTTON and Mr. JOHN DOCKRILL entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second and Third Science Sizarships; and in last Trinity Term they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.
Only four boys have obtained Science Sizarships in Trinity College *direct* from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Trinity College by students in their Junior Freshman year; and of these, two were educated at Portora:—Mr. ALLINGHAM, under Dr. Greham; and Mr. PURSER, under the present Master.
N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

Insurances.

UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE ON LIFE.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND has adopted a NEW SCHEME of "UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE," which entirely obviates the objections to the ordinary system of other Offices.
OMISSION to pay a Premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and, after a time, Payment may be intentionally Postponed for a Year.
The ASSURED is not subject to any restriction as to Occupation or Residence; and NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can ever be payable.
The ASSURANCE is virtually Non-forfeitable and Unquestionable.
The POLICY-HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy, can withdraw a fixed and unusually large proportion of his payments, or take a paid-up Policy for double the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a Loan, and still continue the Policy.
So COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Assurance Office. Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application.
ENTRANTS TO THE PROFIT CLASS on or before 5th DECEMBER NEXT will secure ONE YEAR'S BONUS more than will be allocated to later entrants.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1839, and has issued upwards of Thirteen Thousand Policies for Life Assurances, amounting to nearly Six Millions sterling. The Annual Income is upwards of £160,000. The Policies under the Original Scheme have also, for many years, been unusually free from restrictions and imperfections, and the assured have received large benefits. Prospectuses of this Scheme also may be had on application.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, 16 & 17, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock. Conducted by the Misses Leishman.
Business will be resumed as usual (D.V.) on TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 28 HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.
References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

ESTABLISHMENT for the Education of a limited and select number of Young Ladies, as resident and daily Pupils, under the direction of the Misses WILSON, 4, Lower Gloucester-street. Prospectuses, with terms and references, which are of the highest order, can be obtained on application. Vacation will terminate on Monday, August 6. Young ladies, though not regular pupils, can join the master's classes, who are all of peculiar eminence.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military, or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from Six to Twelve Years of Age. BEAUFORT LODGE, KINGSTOWN.
Miss DEAN, an English Lady (assisted by competent Governesses, one of whom is a native of France), has opened this Establishment for the Primary Education and Religious and Moral Training of little Boys from Six to Twelve years of age, on the English Preparatory System.
Sound Scriptural Teaching, suited to the capacity of the Young; a comprehensive course of Elementary Education; a careful formation of correct habits; and the comforts of a well-regulated home, with kindly discipline and individual care, are the principles upon which this Establishment is conducted.
References given and required. Prospectuses, &c., on application, personally, or by letter, to
MISS DEAN, BEAUFORT LODGE, KINGSTOWN.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS. WOOLWICH, ADDISCOMBE, SANDHURST. TRINITY COLLEGE CLASS.
Mr. WILLIAM F. WALKER, Master of Arts in the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Mathematical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin; and Mr. ALBERT M. SELSS, Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Berlin, Bachelor of Arts of the University of Dublin, Classical Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist of Trinity College, Dublin, undertake jointly the preparation of Candidates for all the Military Colleges, and for direct Commissions in Her Majesty's and the Indian Service.
Messrs. Walker and Selss have been induced to come forward, partly in consequence of the changes introduced by the Military Council of Education, which give to Classics and English an importance suitable to the place they ought to occupy in the education of a gentleman, and second only to that of Mathematics in the Examination for Woolwich and Addiscombe; and partly by the fact that the present Military Class of Trinity College will close this summer, and that a desire has been expressed by many of the Fellows of Trinity College, and others, that this Class should be worthily continued by Teachers of proved skill and position.
Classes will commence on the 1st of August next. For terms apply to Mr. A. M. Selss, 9, Trinity College.
References:—Rev. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. Samuel Haughton, Fellows and Professors, Trinity College, Dublin; and the other Fellows of Trinity College.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.
Head Master—Rev. Dr. GOSLETT.
Second Master—Rev. W. CHARTRES.
Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.
Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.
In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.
There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.
Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street, and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, and all the branches of a first-rate Scientific and English Education are taught.
Scholars and Moderators of T.C.D. preside over the Classical and Scientific departments.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the immediate neighbourhood.
Prospectuses can be had on application.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 6th of August, 1860.
N.B.—A first-rate Science Teacher is required.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following Gentlemen passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—
Mr G C Bayley ... 5th Place.
Mr T Fraser ... 9th "
Mr H M Hayes ... 13th "
Mr R G Scott ... 17th "
Mr F B Knox ... 26th "
Mr C W E Murphy ... 32nd "
Mr F B Grey ... 39th "
Mr W H Rathborne ... 41st "
At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr R A [illegible]vesay,
Mr C Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,106 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,556 and 2,110, respectively.
The 33rd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the late Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates directly from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr Leatock F Bolleau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate directly from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.
DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr A Clarke .. .. Marks 3,334
Mr Yeo 3,805
Mr Meredyth 3,640
Mr Burton 3,140
Mr G Knox 2,715
Mr L Norman 2,290
Mr J Mansfield
Mr F Hutchins
Mr T Palmer
Mr T Walker
Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R A, Swansea.
N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.
July 26th, 1860.

Houses and Lands.

DUNDRUM.—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET. Portions of the Lands of Lower Churchtown, on each side of the Classon's Bridge Road, and portion of Sweetmount Lands, next Nowlan's Avenue, are now laid out for Building Villas, by F. J. Byrne, Esq., C.E. The situation is most salubrious, and the views are varied and extensive.
The Churchtown Lands lie equally convenient to Milltown and Dundrum Stations. The owner holds by grant direct from the Landed Estates Court for ever, indemnified from all head rent, and will give leases for 500 years on fair terms.
For full particulars, apply to ALFRED H. MIDDLETON, Solicitor, 27 York-street, Dublin.

COUNTY CARLOW.
To be Let, or the Interest sold, REVINDON HOUSE, Furnished or Unfurnished, with about thirty Irish acres of excellent land, in good order attached. The House contains excellent dining, drawingroom and library, six bed and five dressingrooms, water-closet, servants apartments, housekeeper's room and servant's-hall, &c., two coachhouses, and stabling for six horses, harness-room, &c.; a very excellent garden, fully and newly stocked orchard, green-house, and pleasure ground, in perfect order. Revindon-House is six miles from Carlow, and two from the Milford and Bagnalstown Railway Stations. The Tenant or Purchaser may have the crops and furniture at a valuation.—Application to be made to J. Litton, Esq., 5, Dawson-street, Dublin; or, to JAMES BUTLER, Esq., Ballyber House, county Carlow.

Lodgings.

TO SOLICITORS, &c.—CHAMBERS TO LET, at No. 71, Middle Abbey-street (six doors from Sackville-street).

Auctions.

LITERARY SALE-ROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Miscellaneous Books, including the Library of the late RICHARD SHACKLETON, Esq., of Ballitore, County of Kildare; also, an excellent Quadrant, by Jones; with other matters, will be SOLD BY AUCTION, in the LITERARY SALE-ROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of AUGUST, 1860, commencing at One o'Clock, and following day.
Among the Books will be found:—Bibles—D'Oyley and Mant's Commentary, 3 vols—Henry's Commentary, 3 vols—Clarke's Commentary, 6 vols—Whitby and Lowman's Commentary—Sutcliff's Commentary—Calderwood's Scotch Church History, 8 vols—Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols—Webster's Dictionary—Leslie's Theological Works, 2 vols—Plowden's History of Ireland, 3 vols—Hurd's Works, 8 vols—Macaulay's History of England, 7 vols—Lord Mahon's England, 6 vols—Wodrow Society Works, 11 vols—World Displayed, 10 vols—Brandon's Gothic Architecture, 3 vols—London News, 11 vols—Burnet's History of the Reformation, 3 vols—Valpy's Variorum Classics, 159 vols—Lockhart's Life of Scott, 7 vols, and various other works of merit.
C. E. & H. LEWIS, Auctioneer, 31, Anglesea-street.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
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Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.
FIRE INSURANCE.
On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
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LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
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With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 20, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; and 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

SOLICITORS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.
Dublin Agency—19, TALBOT-STREET.
Medical Referee—ROBERT LAW, Esq., M.D., Upper Merrion-street.
Assurances granted on the lives of persons in every profession and station of life, at moderate rates; also Annuities and Endowments, &c.
Eighty per cent., or four-fifths of the Profits, are divided amongst the Assured, EVERY FIVE YEARS, without deduction.
Policies are issued free of Stamp Duty, and share in the Profits, even if one Premium only has been paid.
The Assured are exempt from all liability, and Policies taken out in Ireland participate in the Surplus as fully as those effected in England.
Thirty days allowed for renewal of Premiums, and Policies held valid if Premiums paid within said days of grace.
Parties wishing to assure their lives, without participation in the profits, can do so at a low scale of Premium.
In the returns for Income Tax the amount paid for Life Assurance may be deducted.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and all requisite information, may be had on application to
PAUL ASKIN, Agent, 19, Talbot-street, Dublin.
Agent also to the IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
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SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., [illegible], Dublin;
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 28, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to let, with option of purchase.

Cards.

By authority to her Majesty's Stationery Office.
JOHN C. DENDY, (Late of Cowan and Co., Dublin), Stationer, Engraver, Lithographer, Copperplate and Letterpress Printer, Account Book and Paper Bag Manufacturer; 53, William-street, Dublin,
BEGS respectfully to inform Bankers, Railway Companies, Poor Law Unions, Country Shopkeepers, Merchants, Solicitors, Heads of Schools, and large Consumers and others, that he shall be happy to submit, free of any expense, estimates and samples for either large or small quantities of Stationery, Printing, Account Books, or any other Article in the above line.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—THE LAKE VIEW HOTEL.—MICHAEL WALSH, Proprietor, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that the Lake View Hotel is fitted up in a superior style of elegance and taste, and conducted on the same unvarying principle of first-rate accommodation and moderate charges which has already gained for this Hotel such an amount of public approval. To those who have not visited the Lake View Hotel, the Proprietor begs to state that it is situated on a picturesque promontory, convenient to the Southern shore of the Lower Lake, and within five minutes' walk of Muckross Abbey and Demesne; the sitting-rooms and bedrooms commanding extensive views of the Lakes and Mountains. The Proprietor has added several suites of Bedrooms, &c., to the above Hotel. Ponies and Boats at a moment's notice. Charges moderate. Hotel Cars wait arrival of trains.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE, Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT, BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late E. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials. Address—31, William-street.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Publications.

This Day is Published, Price 6d., Third Edition, with Additions,
THE EDUCATION QUESTION; THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.
By the Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER, LL.D.
Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, & Co., 104, Grafton-street, Booksellers to the University.

THE LATE RIOT AT DERRYMACASH, near Lurgan.
On THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED An Illustrated Supplement To the *PORTADOWN NEWS*, Containing a full account of the late Riot, and report of the Investigation.
Owing to the large number already ordered, an immense circulation is expected, and it will be found a desirable medium for Advertising.
Advertisements received up to THURSDAY Evening for the Supplement.
Price—Portadown News and Supplement, 2½d; by post 4d. Supplement alone, 1½; by post 2½.
Wholesale parties (*who will be liberally dealt with*) are required to send in their orders before Saturday.
Portadown News Office, July 23, 1860.

Music.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.
M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.
PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 15, WESTLAND-ROW.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND SQUARE, DUBLIN. Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from .. .. £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from .. .. £5 0s.

Miscellaneous.

SUPERCARBONATED LITHIA WATER, the Standard Remedy for Gout and Rheumatic Affections, Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by J. and T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, Dublin.

CLARETS.

St. Julien	24s	26s
Bordeaux	28s	30s
Medoc	30s	32s
St. Estephe	32s	36s
St. Emilion	42s	48s
Chateau Latour and La rose	48s	54s
Chateau Lafitte and Leoville	60s	72s
Chateau Marguax	84s	

All other French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, and Sicilian Wines, prices of which can be had on application.
Purchasers of Four Dozen and upwards allowed a Discount of one shilling per Dozen.
FAWCETT AND CO., Direct Wine Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

BURGUNDY.
FAWCETT AND CO. have now fit for Bottling some of the above Celebrated French Wine ("vin de Bourgoyne"), including Beaune, Nuits, Romanee, Cote Rotie, Pomard, Chambertin, and Volnay, imported direct from the most renowned shippers.
Prices and Catalogues of other French and German Wines may be had on application.
Purchasers of Four Dozen and upwards allowed a Discount of 1s. per Dozen.
FAWCETT AND CO., Direct Wine Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

MESSRS. FRENCH, BARTON, AND COMPANY having disposed of their entire Stock, Concerns, and good-will to Mr. Frederick Stokes, of the Commercial Buildings, return their sincere acknowledgments to their numerous friends for the extensive support and confidence their house has enjoyed during the present and past century, a continuance of which they venture to solicit for their successor.
46, Upper Sackville-street, 2nd July, 1860.
The Subscriber having purchased of the above well-known and honoured Firm their immense Stock, offers it for Cash, on moderate terms, to ensure an immediate and extensive Sale.
It consists principally of Wines of the highest quality. The PORT is all Messrs. Sandeman & Co.'s first brand, none less than four years imported, and two years in bottle. The CLARETS for which Messrs. French, Barton, and Co., were unrivalled, are all the shipment of Messrs. Barton and Guestier, of the first growths of 1854. The SHERRY, chiefly Messrs. Pemartin, and Co. The CHAMPAGNE, Messrs. Ruinart's first quality; and other Wines of similar character.
Purchasers of an entire binn or upwards can have free storage.
FREDERICK STOKES.
46, Upper Sackville-street, and Commercial Buildings, 2nd July, 1860.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 36s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Best Old Irish Whiskey, ... 16s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., ... 14s 0d "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT & CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAILLASSES, &c., &c.
Servants' Stretcher Bedsteads, 10s. to 12s. each.
Children's Cots, 21s., 25s., 32s. each.
French Bedsteads, 15s. 6d., 24s., 30s. each.
Albert do., 28s., 35s., 40s., 50s. each.
Paillasses, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. each.
Cocoa Mattresses, 10s. 6d. to 25s. each.
Best Curled Hair do., 25s. to 50s. each.
In large variety, at WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment, 23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
All Goods marked in Plain Figures.—No Abatement.

GAS-MAKING APPARATUS FOR PRIVATE HOUSES.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. call attention to their Patent Gas Apparatus, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices and Farm Steadings, can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from other candles.
J. EDMUNDSON and Co.'s Apparatus produces more Gas from a given quantity of Coal than any other, and the quality of the light produced far exceeds in brilliancy the Gas consumed in the principal towns of Ireland.
GAS FROM PEAT
can be produced from J. E. and Co.'s Apparatus, where Coal is dear and Peat plentiful.
The Apparatus is complete and inexpensive, and can be managed by any labourer or farm servant of common intelligence.
Estimates for all parts of the country given free of expense.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Gas Engineers, Contractors, and Ironmongers, 33, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 18 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

SCISSORS.—A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Scissors also Lamp, Grape, Tailors', Drapers', Horse-clipping, and Paper Stainers' Scissors in great variety, and at very moderate prices.
J. TWEEDALE, Manufacturing Cutler, 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. (Late of Lamprey's.)
‡ Scissors Ground and Sharpened, No Second Price.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Splendid Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS. T. and O'N's own Manufacture.
DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS.
THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS, In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Thrashing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Thrashing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Wants.

WANTED, by a Young Man of Christian habits, a Situation as Tutor, in a respectable family or School; he is a good English and mathematical scholar; has been employed in several Collegiate Schools, and can give the most respectable references as to moral conduct and ability. No Roman Catholics need apply.—Address immediately "A. B.," 15, Upper [illegible]-street, Dublin.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman, a Protestant, wants a Situation as attendant on a Lady, or young Ladies; she works very well at her needle, and makes up fine things very neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful; will be well recommended by her present mistress, with whom she still is.—Communications addressed to "M. B.," at 15, Waterloo-road, will be immediately attended to.

AS HOUSEMAID, or House and Parlourmaid, a steady, active Young Woman, just disengaged, perfectly understands her business in either of the above capacities; can get up fine things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended.—Please address "E. L.," 18, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COLLECTOR.—A respectable Protestant Man is open to an engagement as Collector of Rents; can deposit any security, and the best references.—Address, stating remuneration, "J. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, &c.—A Young Man, who was lately employed as Timekeeper, Clerk, and Bookkeeper, in a most respectable office in the city, is anxious to procure a situation. Advertiser is an excellent writer, and a good accountant, and would make himself generally useful to any gentleman requiring his services; will accept of a very moderate salary; references unexceptionable.—Please address "S. H., Clerk," IRISH TIMES Office.

THE friends of a Young Gentleman, whose father is a Physician, wish to procure a Situation for him as Junior Clerk; he understands Bookkeeping, and has a general knowledge of accounts. Salary not so much his object as a respectable position.—Any communications addressed "G. W.," to J. Forsyth, Esq., Grattan-street, or Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, shall be immediately attended to.

WANTED a Situation, as General Indoor Servant, a respectable Young Man, who thoroughly understands his business, as his testimonials from respectable families, with whom he has lived, will certify; his character from his late master, in town at present, will bear the strictest inquiry; has no objection to the country.—Address "W. D.," 66, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, will be attended to.

AS Gardener, or Gardener and Steward, a Man of good experience, and knows his business perfectly; has a son bred to all kinds of business about gentlemen's places; both are Protestants; should the son's services be not wanted, he can go singly, or with one at most; two in family; can give the most satisfactory references from highly respectable families.—Address "R. W.," No. 29, North Cumberland-street.

INDOOR SERVANT (General).—A steady, active Man, who has a perfect knowledge of his business; understands the care of plate, lamps, and furniture, and would care a horse and vehicle if required; can produce long and satisfactory testimonials from some of the highest respectable families in town, and can be highly recommended for sobriety and attention to his business; has no objection to the country.—Address "J. M.," 12, [illegible], or 2, Cavendish-row.

Wanted.

CURATE WANTED, for St. Peter's Athlone, of evangelical views and active habits.—Apply to Rev. JAMES GILLY, Sligo.

TUTOR WANTED.—WANTED immediately, in the North of Ireland, to prepare [illegible] for an English Public School, a Gentleman who has been himself educated at a school in England; a person accustomed to teaching, either as assistant or other [illegible] school, would be preferred.—Address stating terms, to "K. W.," 65, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

WANTED, a Young Girl, to serve in Saloon.—Call at 4, Lower Sackville-street.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Best Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridge (The Shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, AND FREE FROM DANGER.)
Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles, &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S, GUNPOWDER OFFICE, SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE, No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN. (Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hand, moderate. Revolvers by Dean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipe Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Cornhill, Dublin.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, irritability of the mind, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring constitutional treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultations daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET.
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened, and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each [illegible]
A Single Artificial Tooth, from [illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he himself cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS!
SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.
"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.
N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST, ERSON'S DRUG HALL, 26, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly commend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.
(Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c. &c.)
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES: ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 54, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 33, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs [illegible] every instance [illegible] of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will [illegible] forward, free of cost to all who apply, [illegible] Botanic Remedy for all Disease arising from [illegible] Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or [illegible] ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by [illegible] Scott, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of [illegible] the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the [illegible] Institute, at whose cost it is made known to the [illegible] wish it to be distinctly understood, that they [illegible] whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or [illegible] practice is over all other practices of medicine [illegible] that those who may be benefited thereby will [illegible] name, in order that the Public may have the [illegible] forwarded for Medical [illegible] Address, [illegible] Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

B. HYAM AND THE SUMMER, 1860.

HYAM'S NEW DEMI-SACK JACKET AND OXFORD Jacket, are the most useful and becoming garments for Gentlemen's In and Out-door Wear. Prices 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 21s, 25s, 30s, and 35s.

HYAM'S SURTOUTS AND DRESS COATS IN WEST of England Wool-Dyed Black and Blue Cloths are cut, made, and trimmed in the best and most fashionable styles. Prices 21s, 28s, 32s, 36s, 42s, 50s, and 56s.

HYAM'S CELEBRATED 40s., 50s., 55s., and 60s. ENTIRE SUITS of a piece, to Order, or Ready-Made, from the choicest materials.

HYAM'S CLOTHING for CLERICAL GENTLEMEN, Superfine Black Cloth Paletots from 30s. upwards; Suits, comprising Fine Black Cloth Frock Coat. Black Kerseymere or Silk Vest, with Black Doeskin or Cassimere Trowsers, from 60s. upwards.

HYAM'S LIVERY DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with every kind of Livery Top Coats and Suits, for Full-Dress or Undress service, together with an extensive assortment in Livery Cloths, &c., for making to order, if preferable, at very moderate prices.

80, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH

The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting Adopted by JOHN COLES, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street, Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of COAT-CUTTING, by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that "EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.

AMMARMANN, REID, & CO., ARMY TAILORS, 6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.

T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished By WILLIAM BRODRICK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818. TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medjidees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.

Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.

Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 72nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.

Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,

WILLIAM BRODRICK, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.

Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. Post-office orders attended to.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN: Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

OPEN PORTS. WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY Would most respectfully remind their Friends and the Public that one of the consequences of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Tariff has been to abolish all Protection to British Jewellery and Watches. Every foreign article, therefore, that they import comes in Duty Free, and, of course, a modification in their charges in favour of their Customers has taken place, to give them the benefit of the alteration.

In calling attention to these advantages WATERHOUSE and Co. do not intend to convey that the productions of France or Switzerland are superior to British manufacture, which for durability of workmanship and elegance of design many discriminating judges prefer.

WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY, Her Majesty's Gold and Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Electro-Platers, No 25, DAME-STREET.

M'NALLY AND CO., Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN, Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.

Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

An inspection is respectfully solicited.

15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free ina Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.

THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, Jewellery and French Clock Wareroom, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's.

Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

		£	s.	d
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	..	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	..	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	..	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address.

J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.

The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

SUMMER WINES, &c.

	s	d	
CLARET,	22	0	Per Doz.
Do. in Small Bottles,	12	0	"
CHAMPAGNE,	42	0	"
Do. in Small Bottles,	24	0	"
SPARKLING MOSELLE,	50	0	"
Do. in Small Bottles,	28	0	"
CAPE MADEIRA,	20	0	"
MARSALA,	24	0	"
LISBON,	26	0	"
CALCAVELLA,	26	0	"
BUCELLAS,	28	0	"
PALE GREEN GINGER WINE, particularly recommended,	14	0	"
DEVONSHIRE CIDER,	4	10	"
Do. in Small Bottles,	2	6	"
BASS and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE,	4	10	"
Do. in Small Bottles,	2	8	"

ALEX. FINDLATER & CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE, and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } DUBLIN; 82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN, AND S. FINDLATER and CO., RATHMINES.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol. S.I.C.M.

Subject—"God's call to come out."—2 Cor. vi. 17 18.

II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.

Subject—"Can Roman Catholics be only 'saved by grace through faith?' or through sacraments, saints, scapulars, works, penances, masses, or priests?"—Ephes. ii. 8.

1. What is "the unclean thing" which God bids His people "not to touch?"

Is it not sin, superstition, and idolatry?

Who are they from whom He bids them to "go out?" Is it not from among those who "worship and serve the creature rather than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen?"—Rom. i. 25, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Is not the sacramental bread or host a creature? Are not the Virgin and saints but creatures? Do not Roman Catholics bow down and pray to them? Do they not say, "Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, I give you my heart and my soul?"

Is not that putting them on a level with God? Is it not idolatry? Can you be saved unless you "come out and be separate?" Come then, at once.

II. Does not God declare that it is "by grace you are saved through faith;" not through sacraments, scapulars, works, penances, Purgatory, or masses?—Eph. ii. 8, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Is it not "by faith we are justified" and not by the priest's absolution, nor by our own penances or performances, nor by the merits of angels or of saints?—Rom. v. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

God Himself says—"Not by works of justice, which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us."—Titus iii. 5, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"God hath delivered and called us by His holy calling, not according to our works, but according to His own purpose and grace."—2 Tim. i. 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

St. Peter says of Christ—"By His Name all receive remission of sins who believe in Him."—Acts x. 43, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

And St. Paul—"In Him every one that believeth is justified."—Acts xiii. 39, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles, and seek to be saved in God's way, "by grace, through faith," and not in man's way, as taught by the priest, or the Pope, or the system of Rome.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.—Business will be resumed (God willing) on the 13th of August next.

At the July Entrance Examination into Trinity College, the number of candidates being 96, Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the school, obtained first place.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

At the late Examinations Mr. E. M. Larminie, direct from the School, obtained Twenty-second Place.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

At the Examinations held last May for Addiscombe, Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained Seventh Place.

Kingstown, 23rd July, 1860.

CLEARANCE SALE.—A Quantity of CONFECTIONERY, Stone and Metal Slabs, Benches, Metal Piping, &c., &c. Also, a first-rate "Milner's" Safe and Weigh Machine.—Apply at the Factory, 29, Dame-street.

PLATE GLASS, PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.

WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER. No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.

For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c."

GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

METROPOLITAN MISSION.

INVITATION FOR CHRISTIAN UNION AND BROTHERLY LOVE.

DEAR FRIEND,—This is for you. Read it yourself, and give it to your neighbour. Ask him to do likewise, and to attend the Special Services in the Metropolitan Hall. All in the city might be brought under the sound of the Gospel in that Hall, and into the kingdom of Heaven.

A Union Prayer Meeting was held in the Botanic Garden, Belfast, on Monday, the 2nd of July inst., at which there were from forty to fifty thousand persons present during that day. There are 258,361 inhabitants in the City of Dublin, according to the last return; and it is not too much for us to pray for and expect that we might have this large number present at different services, by 3,500 at a time, from the city and suburbs, during this summer, in the Metropolitan Hall, for the devotional exercise of prayer and praise to Jesus, the Saviour of Sinners.

The people of Dublin should not be less devotional and less Christian than the people of Belfast. Let us then, dear friend, strive and pray, and pray and act, that our people may be Christ's people, and their God our God, in spirit and in truth.

A BROTHER IN CHRIST.

Dublin, July, 1860.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE SATURDAY HERALD.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The telegrams do not exhibit any change in the value of the English Funds to-day, but in this market there was a fractional decline, the extensive purchases which created so much buoyancy for the past two days having ceased.

Of the Joint Stock Banking Securities, Bank Stock alone was negociated, the quotation being that previously marked. Hibernians were in demand at last rate, no sellers appearing, and Nationals were offered at £66, without eliciting any nominal tender. There were again sellers of Royals at an enhanced rate. In Steam, Atlantics slightly improved, and closed strongly. The issue of 1836 of the City of Dublin Company were in request at par.

In Mines, Carysforts again fell back to a trifling extent, and Connorrees established a further improvement, as did also Wicklow Copper Mine Shares. The nominal quotations in General Mines were £4 to £4¼.

Alliance Gas closed rather weakly, at a decline of one-eighth, and Patriotics were still in request.

The market in Railway Shares showed decided signs of a recovery from its recent lethargy, prices on the whole tending towards improvement. The exceptions were Dublin and Belfasts, and Dublin and Wicklows, which were dealt in at reduced rates, the latter security closing very weakly. Dublin and Drogheda Shares, of both denominations, advanced considerably, and appeared steady at the enhanced rates. Great Southern and Western stock also improved ½ per cent., although a contrary tendency might have been looked for in consequence of the accident on the line. Midlands attained a slight advance, there being sellers at the price, and buyers at one-sixteenth less—the Halves producing last value. Waterford and Limericks were steady at previous quotations.

Irish South Eastern and Cork and Passage were on sale at last rates.

Preference Shares were also active, the quotation being nearly at last value, with the exception of the 3rd issue of the Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents., which closed strongly at an advance of one-half.

Great Southern Preference Stock slightly declined, and Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents. were on sale at last price.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93¼ ½
3 per Cent. Consols	93¼ ½
Ditto for new account, 8th August	93½
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	93½
City Debentures,	89½
Ditto New	82
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 6s 2d	74½
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	235½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	21s 6d
Carysfort (Limited)	8s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	64½
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	115
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	52½ ½
Do. Half Shares	26½ ½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Dublin and Drogheda	76
Do. Thirds.	25½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual 2	5¼ ½
Waterford and Limerick	22½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99½ ½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	10½
Londonderry and Enniskillen	—
Do. New Halves, (1854) 5 per cent. pepetual.	12½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93½ 93	—	93½ 93	—	93½	93¼ ½
Ditto for Account				93½		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½
Ditto for Account	—	92½ ½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 27.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93½
New Threes,	93½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ½
Account,	93½
New Threes,	93½ ½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93½
New Threes,	93½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93½
New Threes,	93½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93½
New Threes,	93½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 prem.,; Eastern Counties 56½ 7; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 28; Great Western of Canada, 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108½ ½; London and North Western, 103½ ½; Midland Stock, 121½ 1½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½ 9½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½ ½ ½; Bank Stock, 228½; Caledonian, 95 4½; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70½ 1; Mexican, 21; North British, 64½; York, and North Midland, 83½; Great Northern 115½ 16; Great Northern A, 116; South Eastern, 86½ 5½ 6½; Chester and Holyhead, 25½. Consols steady and firm at 93½ ½. Shares opened steady at about last night's closing quotations, and continued firm. Dovers very good on account of a report that the dividend will be 4½ per cent. Canadians a shade firmer. French inactive.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The English funds have manifested increased steadiness to-day, the weather being rather less unfavourable while the political accounts from France show that the Syrian expedition will assume a character very different from that which was obviously at first intended. In the discount market the demand continues moderate, and the general rate is a fraction lower than at the Bank. There were again no bullion operations of any importance at the Bank to-day. The Railway markets continue to improve on the investments of the public, which continue daily, even at the present high prices, and the consequent scarcity of stock. The final quotations show a general advance averaging about ½ per cent.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursay Evening.

Funds this morning experienced a further improvement of ½ per cent., but relapsed in the afternoon, and closed the same as yesterday. The principal feature of interest in the Stock Exchange is the continued rise in British Railway stocks. The demand for money was rather brisker than yesterday, but the best bills were discounted at 3½ and even 3 per cent. Little business was done at the Bank.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The unfavourable state of the weather still continues to depress trade, and to give firmness to the markets for grain and flour. The want of animation in the demand for Manchester goods is still especially observable; and in the English woollen districts, also, a change for the worse appears to have taken place. This inactivity in business is also shown by the reports respecting the demand for accommodation. Money is only in moderate request at the Bank of England, or in the discount circles, and the rates at the principal establishments in London are from 3½ to 4 per cent.; and from the frequent difficulty of finding full employment for capital, and the general tone of business, it is considered not improbable that the terms for the negociation of short-dated paper will soon be reduced to about 3½ per cent. The accounts respecting the condition of the leather trade in England and Scotland continue, likewise, to be unfavourable, four or five additional failures having just occurred, which will, most probably, further weaken the stability of others who, to the present, have borne up against difficulties. In one of these cases 3s. only in the pound is offered to the creditors, the embarrassments being attributed to losses on Government contracts, and to the depression occasioned by the recent failures. Under the circumstances above alluded to, it is hardly necessary to observe that very little business is at present done in leather, but prices remain steady at the Leadenhall Market, and English raw hides, from the supply being short, are in better demand there, and have also advanced in value. In our market also an improved feeling is observable this week in leather and hides, and up to the present the failures on the other side of the Channel do not appear to have materially affected dealers in this country.

Wool—The supply at the Wool Crane this week has been small, and prices remain firm; mixed wools being from 25s. 3d. to 26s; and all hogget, from 26s. 6d. to 26s. 9d. In England, also, sellers do not seem inclined to give way, and there appears no change there in the rates demanded. At the Colonial wool sales in London, however, the attendance of buyers has been rather moderate, but nevertheless the bidding on the whole has ruled steadily, at prices fully equal to those realised at the opening of the present series. During the week ended the 25th instant, 555 bags and packs were exported from Dublin.

Cotton—The demand has become quiet, with prices irregular.

Jute brings at Liverpool about £14 5s., and Sunn hemp £21 per ton.

Produce Markets—A change for the worse has taken place in the London market, dulness being observable in most descriptions of produce; and rice, owing to the critical position of the harvest, being the only article commanding increased attention. The sugar sales, for instance, have passed off with less animation than of late, and prices were barely so firm. A large quantity of Mauritius, however, has been sold, which has brought, for brown, from 32s 8d to 32s 6d; for crystallised, 45s 6d; and for brown native Madras 33s has been paid; Cuba went from 38s 6d to 41s, and West India, including Barbadoes, rated from 36s 6d to 44s per cwt.

Coffee—Costa Rica at public sales went barely up to valuation. Fine ordinary pale to good bold coloury, 65s to 74s. Ceylon sold without change, middling to good middling colour going from 69s to 75s 6d; and East India brought from 70s to 75s 6d for small to good bold pale.

Tea steady, but little doing.

Rice—At public sales, Bengal has been bringing from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 7½d for fine white; and Madras sells for about 10s. 9d. per cwt.

Saltpetre sells privately, at full prices.

Fruit—Currants are firm in price, but little doing.

Oils—Linseed is held in London for 28s. 9d., but at this price sales progress rather slowly. In other oils there is no alteration.

Tallow—Market quiet; prices in London 52s. 9d. on the spot, and 52s. 6d. October to December; in Dublin about 55s. per cwt.

Provisions—The quantity of butter exported has increased from last week, 7,864 firkins having been shipped from our quays, for the week ended on Wednesday evening; cools now range in our markets from 9d. to 12d., and firkins from 88s. to 110s. Bacon brings from 66s. to 69s. for old; and from 72s. to 75s. for new; Limerick middles rate from 72s. to 76s.; cheeks, 46s. to 48s.; short hams 60s. to 66s.; and long 78s to 84s.

Potatoes bring from 3s. to 5s. per cwt.

Hay—Prices remain without much change, but the weather continues to excite apprehensions, especially in England, where rains have prevailed, causing, it is feared, great destruction to a large portion of the hay crop. It is remarked that there has been great slowness there lately in the grass becoming hay, and that where the land is in high condition, and has not been trodden with stock during the winter, the crop is abundant, but that where the meadows are not in good heart, or where they have been depastured during the winter and early spring, the yield is very scanty.

Straw—Wheaten, 3s 6d to 4s; oat straw, 4s 6d.

Cattle—The London market has not much improved, for although the supply of beasts there on yesterday was limited, the demand was inactive; and pigs also ruled heavy; sheep, lambs, and calves, however, were very firm at full quotations. At Glasgow, the supply of cattle at market was also small, prime qualities being especially scarce; the latter sold readily at higher prices, and middling and inferior were in fair request at a slight advance, but in consequence of the supply of sheep and lambs having been larger than last week, and trade not being brisk, prices fell about 2s. per head for these descriptions. At Smithfield, on yesterday, the supply was much the same as on the previous Thursday, but the quality was rather better, and all were cleared off early at full prices. The exports from the North Wall for the week ended on Wednesday comprised 1,951 head of cattle, 3,367 sheep, 2,517 lambs, and 227 pigs.

Grain—During the early part of the week, prices for wheat in London, and in the provincial markets in England, were on the advance from the ungenial state of the weather, which was not only calculated to injure the crops, but also to further delay the harvest, while the stocks in the hands of farmers are almost exhausted. It is generally considered that it will take 7 or 8 weeks, at least, before there will be a supply of new wheat in the English markets, and millers will have, in consequence, to provide themselves, in the meantime, with foreign qualities. This may serve to explain why the demand for the latter has been so active across the Channel. For the week ended the 25th instant, the quantity of foreign grain imported into Dublin consisted of about 700 quarters of wheat, and 6,000 quarters of Indian corn; and from the state of the English markets up to yesterday, wheat has been very firm here during the week, and at our Corn Exchange to-day the supply was small, and prices for the latter were even firmer than on Tuesday last, but the demand was of the same retail kind which has existed for some time past.

For oats and oatmeal, prices were likewise rather in favour of sellers, but Indian corn was again depressed, and from 6d. to 1s. lower, the sale of Indian meal, as we observed on Monday, continuing to drop off. Barley flour was also on the decline. The following are the quotations:—white wheat, 31s to 33s; red do., 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 15s to 17s 6d; oatmeal, 15s to 17s 6d; bakers' flour, 16s 6d to 20s., and Indian corn, 31s to 32s.

The following were the London prices, on Tuesday, of floating cargoes, calling for orders at ports of call, which, of course, include cost, freight, and insurance to ports of destination:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 54s to 55s; Marianople, 54s to 55s; Taganrog, 52s to 53s; and Odessa Ghirka, new, 53s; old, 51s, per 492lbs.

Sandomirka, 53s to 54s; Polish Odessa, 51s to 52s; Salonica, ——; and Ibraila, 46s to 48s per 480lbs; Egyptian Said, 42s to 44s.

Indian Corn—Galatz, 31s to 32s; and Odessa, 31s to 32s per 492lbs; Ibraila, 29s to 30s; and Foxanian, 29s 6d to 30s 6d per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 25s to 26s per 400lbs, and Danubian and Taganrog same price; Egyptian, 24s to 25s per qr.

Beans—Egyptian, 32s to 33s per qr.

Rye—Danubian, 30s to 31s; and Odessa, 30s to 31s per qr.

Oats—Odessa and Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s per 480lbs.

The following were the arrivals of grain-laden vessels at ports of call, from the 19th to the 25th instant, both days included—viz., 27 cargoes of wheat, 99 of Indian corn, 23 of barley, 4 of rye, 6 of linseed, and one of rapeseed.

In consequence of an improvement of the weather, and of large supplies of wheat and oats into London, the market at Mark-lane, held this day, was rather dull, and the latter could be had at cheaper rates; but there was not any change in the price of wheat. At Liverpool, to-day, prices for all articles were maintained, with the exception of Indian corn, which was 6d lower.

According to the latest advices from New York, markets there have been very animated, with an active inquiry for wheat, both for consumption and shipment, at prices, however, slightly in favour of buyers. For flour and Indian corn, also, the demand was good; and, in the freight market, offers for ship-room to the United Kingdom were quickly accepted.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Horne's Report).—Weather fine and warm. Supply large of wheat, and very great of oats; wheat very dull; prices unaltered. Barley 6d to 1s dearer from Monday; oats very dull, and 1s lower from Monday; flour cheaper to sell.

LONDON CORN MARKET (Usborne's Report).—Weather fine and dry. Supplies of all foreign very large indeed. Wheat is quite as dear; flour fully as good; maize rather slacker; barley, sweet, in good demand; beans and peas unaltered; oats, 6d to 1s cheaper to sell, owing to the great supply.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.—Supplies moderate. On fine fresh wheat an advance demanded, but holders decline selling, and business, therefore, small. Other articles steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 27.—Sales of the week, 47,690 bales, including 1,610 on speculation, and 10,950 export. Quotations of fair upland ⅛ below last week. No change in Orleans and Mobile. Stock, 1,282,800. Imports, 1,960; of the week, 44,779. Sales to-day about 8,000 bales. No change.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 26.—Sugar—No change. Coffee market steady; 2,600 bags Costa Rica by auction selling at 63s. 6d. to 76s. Tea steady; little doing. Rice—No sales to report; a cargo of Necransie Arracan was sold yesterday at 10s. 3d.; market quiet. Saltpetre—Few inquiries; offers on previous terms refused. Tallow market good at 52s. 9d. spot; 52s. 6d October to December buyers; 53s. January to March buyers.

WOOL SALES, JULY 27.—Attendance a fair average number for all kinds of wool. Biddings steady at fully previous prices. The selling brokers were Messrs. Jacombe and Son.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, JULY 26.—There was an increased supply of English wheat at 1s. to 2s. advance. Market closed dull. Barley more in request. Beans and peas unaltered. Oats dull.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, JULY 25.—Beasts, 981; sheep and lambs, 11,174; calves, 118. Best beef, 7½d to 8d; middling, 6½d to 7d; inferior, 5d to 6½d; best wedders, 8d to 9d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; ewes, 6d to 7½d; lambs, 8½d to 9d; inferior, 7d to 8d; best calves, 7½d to 7¾d; inferior, 5d to 6½d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 27TH.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers and Maddock's report.)—Fair attendance of country millers. Wheat—Good inquiry for fine qualities, at an improvement of 1d per cental. Oats unchanged, Flour steady. Oatmeal in better demand at previous prices. Indian corn held for late rates, buyers at 6d decline.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 27.—Oats, 15s 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 27.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 103s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 64s; 2,000 in market.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 27.—No 1, 51s to 51s 6d; Mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 6d. No. 3, 50s 9d to 51s 0d Market quiet.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JULY 27.—Improved demand here since Tuesday, more business is doing both in cloth and yarns. There is to-day no material change in prices if we except Blackburn yarns, which are rather lower.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 27.—Sugar very steady: Barbadoes rather dearer: 232 hhds and 6 tierces Barbadoes chiefly sold at 37s, 37s 6d, to 43s. Yellow, 50 hhds crystallised Demerara sold; good fine yellow, 43s to 45s. Coffee steady. Tea—more doing in medium Congou at rather lower rates. Rice—2,000 bags fine white Bengal; part sold at 11s 9d; remainder taken in at 14s 6d; market firm. Salpetre—some inquiry; market steady. Pepper—Malabar sold at 53s 8d. Tallow—market steady, 52s 8d spot; 52s 6d last three months; 53s January to March.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 27.—Sugar—A good demand has prevailed for grainy descriptions, which, being only sparingly offered, has realised full prices; other kinds are not in equal demand, but remain unchanged in value. The sales included 1,375 hhds, and 650 bags Colonial and West India, and Demerara, at 37s 6d to 41s; for Muscovado, with crystallised, at 46s 3d; Trinidad, at 39s; Barbadoes, at 43s; Jamaica, 41s 6d; for low dark to fine brown and Berbeck, 40s per cwt. Tea—Little doing during the week, prices unaltered. Coffee—Export kinds only selling in retail lots; stocks small. On Tuesday, at the public sales of Jamaica, the lower descriptions sold fairly, but qualities above middling were neglected. Rice—The improved feeling last week has subsided, and late rates are barely obtained. There are no sales reported of Bengal or soft grainy descriptions, and only thirty tierces of Carolina at 23s 6d per cwt. Saltpetre steady but quiet. No sales to report. Tallow—Hardly so much inquiry; prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE, JULY 27.—Sugar market quiet but firm. Rice—A large business doing at previous prices. Rum very difficult of sale at lower rates. Coffee—The sale of Jamaica went easier to-day.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

A very limited supply of Beasts, chiefly composed of foreign arrivals in very middling condition, was on sale here to-day. The few prime breeds on offer sold steadily at Monday's currency. Otherwise the beef trade was heavy at that day's increase in value. The show of sheep was moderate, and the mutton trade was firm at full quotations. There was a full average business doing in lambs at quite previous rates. We had a fair sale for calves on former terms. Pigs and milch cows were dull, but not cheap.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality do., 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime large oxen, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality do., 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown do., 5s 4d to 5s 8d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; prime small do., 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 8d; suckling calves, 20s to 23s; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 29s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 792; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 10,100; calves, 512; pigs, 312. Foreign—Beasts, 600; sheep and lambs, 2,000; calves, 350.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, JULY 27.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon again went at full prices, almost every article being in favour of sellers. Old bacon, 66s to 69s; new, 72s to 76s; short hams, 60s to 68s; long, 78s to 84s; cheeks, 46s to 48s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new 70s to 74s; old, 66s to 69s. Hams, new, 62s to 66s; old, 60s to 62s. Cheeks, 40s to 42s per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 10½d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 98s to 106s per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s4d to 2s 6d. Rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 5s 10d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 6s 8d to 7s; duck, 7s 3d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 84s to 10..s per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, July 20—Firkin butter, first quality, 108s per cwt; second, 102s; third, 96s. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday—A sharp market with an early clearance, at the full prices of last week, and with top factors a shade more. Beef, 58s to 70s, and in some cases, 72s 6d per cwt; mutton, 7d to 8d per lb; old wethe scarce; veal, 7½d to 8d per lb; lambs, 18s to 35s each. Pigs not quotable.

Fish—Salmon, 9d to 11d per lb; large, 2d per do; lobsters, 6d to 1s each; herrings, fresh, 8s per hundred; salt, 6s 6d per do. Abundance of coarse fish for the last three or four days.

Potatoes—3s to 5s per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 2s 6d to 3s per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per do.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 15s 6d to 17s per ton; furnace, 14s to 15s per do.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 26th July, 15s 6d per ton. At Dublin market six Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—Great firmness prevails in the market though the supply is considerable, and previous rates were fully maintained. The price this day ranged from 25s 6d to 26s 3d for mixed parcels, and 27s was obtained for all hoggets of good quality.

No change in prices, which remain firm at from 25s 6d to 26s 9d per stone of 16lbs.—GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY, JULY 27.

There was a small supply of home grain, and rather a firm market at our Corn Exchange to-day at fully the prices of last Tuesday. Indian corn met a slow demand, and a reduction would be submitted to if business to any extent could be done.

White wheat...31s 0d to 33s 0d	Oatmeal.......15s 0d to 17s 6d
Red ditto.......30s 0d to 31s 6d	Bakers' flour 16s 6d to 20s 0d
Barley ....18s 0d to 22s 0d	Indian corn,
Oats, new.......15s 0d to 17s 6d	per 480 lbs 31s 6d to 32s 0d

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

	From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
564 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone..	30 0	33 0	31 6
739 Oats do. 14 stone..	15 6	18 0	17 0

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—JULY 27.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	56 6	Oats	26 4	Beans	46 7
Barley	32 5	Rye	40 8	Peas	39 4

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	57 0	Oats	26 4	Beans	46 5
Barley	33 9	Rye	40 1	Peas	41 8

Duty one shilling.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q] - Ten a m, July 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Ben the Boatswain," "Herr Nicolo Deulin's Entertainment," "Dido," "Mr and Mrs White," "Ballet Divertissement."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 21st, amounted to 57,896 copies, making an average of 9,650 copies daily.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.

In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.

N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.

J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season; And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design. in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEENIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.

WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.

54, Dame-street, Dublin.

As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.

KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 54, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s. Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 28

AT the eleventh hour it is suddenly announced that the acceleration of the Mails between England and Ireland, which was to take place on the first of August, is deferred to an indefinite period. The confusion this disappointment will occasion is inconceivable, and the loss both to public and private establishments will be something enormous. Arrangements, involving expensive changes, had been made by the commercial and manufacturing interests, not merely of Dublin, but of Ireland. The Post Office authorities had organised a complete system of transit for the Mails throughout the country, and heavy contracts had been undertaken. Every preparation had been, made on both sides of the Channel, to take advantage of a change so long desired and so earnestly expected. We were led by public and official notification to feel secure that for once the expectation of all would not be disappointed. Only a week since the Post Office published a time-table of the Mails, arranged under the full and confident belief that the acceleration would be faithfully carried out on Wednesday next, when on this, 28th of July, we are informed that "the acceleration of the Mails has "been unavoidably postponed."

It is due to the Post Office authorities to state that the blame does not, in the slightest degree, rest with them. They had done their part effectively. The obstruction is the City of Dublin Steampacket Company.

We supposed that the importance of the change to all engaged in any species of commerce, on either side of the Channel, and the value of the contract, would have conquered apathy and indifference. We are informed that the delay arises from the overheating of some bearings; but, if that were the case, the evil could be remedied in ten days. But the explanation given by Mr. Cornwall is definitive. He says the disappointment is "owing to the non-com-"pletion of more than one of the large steamers "which were to have been employed between Kings-"town and Holyhead." Four large steamers were to have been built; we have read glowing accounts of their power, furniture, and equipments; but the result of all is, that but one of the steamers is completed in time.

The fact is, that the City of Dublin Steampacket Company will not be under "penalty" until the 1st of January, next year, so they have taken their ease. Little matter is it, we suppose, how deeply the public may be inconvenienced, or what disappointment may be occasioned, at the very time when the intercourse between the two countries is at its highest. By the 1st of January we shall probably hear that more than one steamer is completed, for then the Company will have to pay for every day's delay, and the fear of pecuniary loss may effect that activity and punctuality which the vast commercial interests of Dublin have failed to produce.

HAVING made her bargain, France will concede nothing. It is vain to say that Mr. Cobden was over-reached, and to appeal to the chivalry of one of the contracting parties. We have seen that the Emperor refuses to remove the prohibitory duty on rags, while Mr. Gladstone persists in his intention to reduce the customs duty on paper to an equality with the excise duty, or, in other words, to give France a bonus on paper of 50 per cent. But there was another interest more deeply, because more extensively, injured than the paper manufacturers'. There is a positive prohibitory duty placed on goods imported into France in English ships. The object of the Emperor clearly was to increase his mercantile marine, and thus create a powerful auxiliary to his navy. Mr. Cobden, having his heart only in cotton, thought little about British shipping, nor were his losses discovered until the French Tariff appeared, and with it a scale of differential duties against English shipping, although French ships are admitted into our harbours on the same terms as our own. This appeared so monstrously unfair, as well as injurious to a trade already depressed, that a resolution of the House of Commons was passed, requesting that a maritime treaty should be made with France upon terms somewhat equitable. Last night Mr. Lindsay asked the First Lord of the Treasury, "What steps "had been taken to carry out that unanimous resolu-"tion of the House?" The answer indicates the utter helplessness of the Government. A commission was formed for the purpose of "taking steps" to carry out the resolution. Lord Cowley also "took steps," but nothing resulted. The commercial classes of France are represented as being in a perfect panic, through dread of an invasion of British manufactures. So Lord Cowley could only make "representations," and acquiesce in the present state of things. As British ships only convey manufactured articles, and are not intended to be sold in French harbours, we do not see why a dread of English manufactures, which, if imported at all, will be still imported in French ships, should act against British shipping. The publication, however, of the Returns of the Board of Trade ought to allay the dread said to be entertained by French manufacturers. The exports of England for the month of June, 1860, are nearly one million and a half less than they were in June, 1859. That speaks volumes for the effects of the French Treaty, and ought, we suppose, to be considered a most satisfactory result of Mr. Gladstone's theory of contradictions.

LORD PALMERSTON's proposal to take ten millions, on account of fortifications, has met with universal approbation. This is no party measure, for all are equally interested in maintaining the inviolability of our soil. Mr. Bright, realising the part of the Member for France, and proving the truth of Mr. Kinglake's information, alone of all Englishmen, insists that the country should be undefended. Mr. Lindsay's motion does not deny the necessity for fortifications, but proposes that our fleets should be increased. This is a fair question for debate, and was, in truth, started by Lord Palmerston himself. The arsenals are easily attacked by sea; to defend each of them, a separate, fleet would be required, and this would demand fifty sail of the line for the five great ports. We possess but 48 and thus we would be without a single ship of the line for the defence of our foreign possessions. An enemy can always select the time and place of his landing; he may be favoured by a fog or dark night, or accident, and slip through a fleet. Hence the necessity for permanent fortifications, always available for defence. Mr. Lindsay wishes Government to build a larger number of vessels. Now, a ship-of-war takes a long time in construction; our dockyards are limited in extent, and we believe every slip is at present occupied. All things point to a rapid development of the designs of France, whatever they may be, and defences must be created at once. It would take ten years, and at least ten millions of money, to prepare fleets sufficient to defend every part of our coast from insult; and then comes the question of manning the ships, which is not so easy a thing to accomplish as Mr. Lindsay seems to imagine. On the whole, it is certainly preferable to throw up adequate defences round our great arsenals, and, while this is being accomplished, we may steadily increase our fleets, for, to all appearance, both will be needed.

The *Times* on Official Disclosures relating to Syria:—

Papers relating to the disturbances in Syria have just been presented to Parliament. These documents do not so much extend as confirm the news which has been already given by the public press. They inform us that the narratives which have roused Europe to something like another crusade are not exaggerations of fear or credulity, but have in many cases fallen short of the truth. The attack on Zahleh, the slaughter at Deir-el-Kamar, and the general imbecility or treachery of the Turks stand out more strongly in the despatches of official persons than in the newspaper reports. We must begin our observations on these papers by remarking that the European nations have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which their consuls have behaved. In the month of May, before the outbreak of these disturbances, the attention of the various Governments, and notably of the Porte, was called to the threatening state of affairs in the Lebanon, and when the war commenced the consuls were invariably found united and acting with vigour in the cause of humanity. National jealouses and divergencies of policy seem to have been forgotten, and Englishman and Russian, Frenchman and Austrian, joined in remonstrances to the delinquent commanders, and in endeavours to give a shelter to the fugitives.

In May the Lebanon was already in commotion. Assassinations were daily taking place. A party of Christians were set upon by Druses between Deir-el-Kamar and Djezzin; nine of the former were said to have been killed. The Druses began to sing their war songs, and the Maronite Bishop Tubia told his people that they must not give up Christian delinquents, as Druse offenders were not brought to justice, and that, in the event of an attack on the Christians, he would himself head them. This state of feeling was evidently about to produce grave consequences, and Khorsheed Pasha sent a small force of irregulars into the district. However the Pasha from the beginning took a view by no means partial to the Christians, for he sent a subordinate to inform Consul-General Moore that he attributed the present disorders to the machinations of a committee of Christians organised and sitting at Beyrout, some of them Rayahs, and others Ottoman subjects under foreign protection. This is, perhaps, the most impudent accusation that was ever made, even by an Oriental. It is hard to believe that so preposterous a suspicion can ever have been really entertained by the Pasha, and we are therefore justified in assuming that from the first he was determined to put the Christians in the wrong, and to find an excuse for delivering them into the hands of their enemies. In the meantime the Christians of the mixed districts on Mount Lebanon had addressed the Pasha, complaining of the constant assassinations, and bringing to his notice particularly the murder of several ecclesiastics. The memorial states that the Christians have been obliged in many cases to leave their homes and crops, and take refuge in the larger villages, and that not even thus had they escaped the bands of Druses, who often overtook the fugitives on the road, ill-used them, and carried off their property. The Pasha is reminded that the Druses had never been punished for any of their former outrages, "more particularly for the horrible acts which Sheik Youssouf Abd-el-Melek ventured to commit last year in burning and sacking the dwellings of and killing innocent Christians without being called to account by your Excellency." We quote these earlier papers to show that in the month of May the Turkish authorities were already informed of the danger, and had received warnings and supplications from the consuls, and from the native Christians.

However, nothing was done by the Pasha, and in a few days things became more serious. The Druses extended their plunderings even to the plain near Beyrout. In this early stage of the disturbances the Emir Beschir El Kassim, a man who took part in the events of 1840, and was now 85 years of age and quite blind, met his death. While being led away from his house by his servants he was attacked. His servants fled and left him. The marauders cut his throat, and hacked the body with their swords. Such events as this determined the consuls to a more strenuous interference. On the 1st of June the British, French, and Austrian consuls at Beyrout started for Korsheed Pasha's camp, which was situated about an hour's distance from the town. They offered to co-operate with the Turkish authorities in preserving life and property in the district. The Pasha declared that he was doing all he could to check the war; he laid the whole blame on Bishop Tubia and the Beyrout committee; he said all he required was that the consuls should induce the bishop and the committee to stop their interference, and that he would answer for the Druses. From the declarations of the Pasha, who wished to arrest the bishop and the members of the committee, the consuls thought there might be something in the charge, and Mr. Moore had an interview with them, but they protested their innocence, and complained of the calumnies of the Pasha, declaring, however, that they would do their utmost to keep the Christians quiet. This promise they seem to have fulfilled. How the Pasha redeemed his own will be seen by what we now have to relate.

On the day after the interview between the consuls and the Pasha, Deirel-Kamar, the chief Maronite town, was captured by the Druses, under Beschir Bey Neked. The Pasha took no steps to restrain the assailants. The Turkish garrison remained spectators of the attack, and even took a direct part against the Christians. At the same time an American missionary writes from Sidon that a body of 300 men, exclusive of women and children, which had been driven out of Djezrin and the neighbouring villages, had been butchered within sight of the town by Druses and Moslems, the Sidon townspeople going out to aid in the work. The consuls had begged the Bimbashi to provide for the admission of refugees, but he would do nothing. By the 9th of June, the towns of Rasheya and Hasbeya, in the Anti-Lebanon, were destroyed. In the former place the greater part of the male Christian population was murdered. "The male children of six or eight years of age and upwards were sought out and killed, but the younger were spared," says Consul Brant, of Damascus. At Hasbeya a Druse in the Turkish service was a principal actor. He was sent by the Mushir to protect the families of the Emirs and Christians; he brought away some 70 persons, and murdered them on the road. "I have repeatedly entreated the Pasha," says Mr. Brant, "to send out an escort to bring in the people of Rasheya and Hasbeya; but he did nothing, although he promised he would; he waited until the catastrophe was consummated, and then pleaded its being too late. As to the safety of the city of Damascus, the conduct of the Pasha at that place is described by our consul as giving "countenance to the belief of some that his Excellency desires the destruction of the Christians, and cares not for the safety of the town, determining, if it should be occupied by the Druses, to shut himself up in the castle and ruin the city with the cannon. Whether this idea has any other foundation than the fears of the people I cannot say; but certain it is that a general distrust of his Excellency prevails." "Should any calamity occur, it will be mainly attributable to the misconduct of his Excellency." We know too well the tragedy that has taken place since these words were written. Damascus has been attacked, and hundreds of Christians have perished. The details we have yet to learn; but it is plain that the forebodings of the European representatives were well-founded. The last intelligence from Constantinople also is to the effect that Aleppo, Orfa, and other places have been the scenes of similar outrages, the Turkish soldiers taking part in the massacres. Everything confirms the charges made against the authorities, and shows the necessity of European interference.

From the iniquity of Pashas and the cowardice of their officers we turn with pleasure to a display of real English spirit. We recommend to our readers the letter of Mr. Harvey, of the yacht Claymore. This gentleman arrived at Tyre when the inhabitants were in a state of alarm at the prospect of an attack. He anchored off the town, moored in such a position that the little 4-pounders of his vessel could be brought to bear upon an attacking party, and by the promptness of this procedure saved Tyre from an onslaught of the enemy. The dread which these savages have of European arms is a wholesome one, and we should take care that it is not diminished.

The *Daily News* on the Pope's Irish Brigade:—

All history teems with examples of the thanklessness with which the services of foreign intermeddlers in the domestic quarrels of neighbouring States are sure to be treated, whichever side of the quarrel they espouse. With the most disinterested motives and the noblest aspirations, volunteers even on the popular side have often been exposed to misapprehension and jealousy on the part of those whom they have materially helped; and no end of cases might be cited in illustration of the gross ingratitude to which the armed aiders and abettors of tyranny have been exposed after their unworthy work was done. We have always looked on the fact as one of the most signal proofs of the reality and indefeasibility of the moral laws by which the world is governed; and assuredly a wiser or more merciful law of human society there cannot be. About casual exceptions we do not contend. We are not bound to argue that a brave man may not sometimes devote his sword to the cause of a country in which he has not been born or bred; nor do we undertake to demonstrate that he must always find cause to regret that he should ever have done so. But we do say that the instances are rare, if indeed they can be found, where any considerable body of strangers have mingled in the internal struggles of a country in a state of revolution, without entailing on themselves sooner or later the distrust and enmity of those they quitted their own land to serve, and without being forced to confess to one another, if not to the world, that had they but known all beforehand they would not have left home. The existence in every civilised code of stringent provisions against foreign enlistment, though referable in a great measure to the desire of all governments to monopolise the disposal of their military resources, and to their unwillingness to be entangled in public disputes through the private zeal for warfaring of a small minority of their subjects, is to be accounted for by the prevalence of a deeper and truer instinct, namely, that of self-reservation in the members of every community, of their lives and fortunes, for its use. Circumstances continually arise where sympathy sets aside reason, and carries men they know not whither. How many Quixotic enterprises have we seen our own countrymen undertake, generally, though not always, in defence of right and freedom, on the continent of Europe and elsewhere. But, as a general rule, what have all these erratic proceedings ended in, save disappointment and disgust on the one hand, and the exhibition of envy and ingratitude on the other?

Of all the specimens, however, we have had of the folly and fatuity of foreign volunteering, the most ludicrous, and, at the same time, the most lamentable, has been that presented by the recent emigration of some hundreds of young men from the Catholic districts of Ireland with the view of enlistment in the Papal army. We have throughout abstained from attaching the importance to the movement which others have done; and we believe now, as we did at the time, that, limited as were its proportions in the first instance, they would never have been exceeded but for the ill-advised proclamation issued by the Irish Government for the purpose of its suppression. An air of magnitude and dignity was thereby imparted to the crazy design which it had not previously possessed. Distrust of the sectarian tendencies of the Executive in Ireland has for generations been so deeply rooted in the minds of the people, that nothing could be more calculated to fan into flame the smouldering suspicions of creed than a solemn and pompous decree forbidding armed aid to be borne for the defence of the Pope by his spiritual subjects, the said decree being composed and issued by an exclusively Protestant administration. That Government would have been perfectly justified in preventing, if they had known how to do so, the crimping of ignorant dupes for General Lamoriciere everyone will agree. The only conceivable pretext we know of for keeping up a separate department of state in Dublin, and sending over an Earl, a Cabinet Minister, and a General of Engineers to fill its principal posts at the cost of some five-and-twenty thousand a year in salaries alone, is to secure a more efficient enforcement of the laws of the realm. But it certainly does not increase our respect for the sagacity of Lord Carlisle, Mr. Cardwell, and General Larcom, that they should have contrived a method of proving to demonstration, first that they did not comprehend the honour of the people they have been specially sent to govern, and next that they wholly are unable to enforce the ordinary law in a matter about which they got into a superfluous paroxysm, and which they got into a special proclamation. No sooner were fulminated a special proclamation. No sooner were the police barracks throughout Munster decorated with the viceregal denunciations, than the hopes of the desponding crimps of Cardinal Antonelli revived. Every line of the stupid document served as a text for fanatical comment. To an excitable and suspicious peasantry harangues were addressed, half speeches, half sermons, in which it was made to appear that the English Government were plotting with Louis Napoleon for the overthrow of the Papacy; and that as Catholic gentlemen in France who disapproved of the conduct of their Government were going to fight for the Pope, so Irish Catholics who equally distrusted their rulers ought to do likewise. The lay and clerical recruiting sergeants of Rome did not forget to tell their auditory that the French sympathisers with his Holiness were freely permitted to join the standard of Lamoriciere, while those in power in this country threatened all who should do so with fine and imprisonment; the difference being of course ascribed to Protestantism. Scores forthwith enlisted, where a hesitating individual or two could hardly be induced to join before. The proclamation was laughed to scorn, and the law dishonoured by being openly defied.

But experience is a wiser teacher than overpaid officials or malcontent priests. The Papal volunteers have since Easter been to the Eternal City, and already not a few of them are making their way home. Instead of the acclamations of welcome they expected to greet them on their arrival, they found themselves everywhere regarded by the population as so many gaolers and cutthroats imported from afar to keep up the stifling and withering system of temporal misrule under which the centre of Italy groans. Old habits of disbelief in government and all who administer it peculiarly unfit the Celt for acting with zeal in such a cause as that of the Roman administration as now constituted. What might have happened had not the barrier of Babel interposed between Italian wrongs and Irish sympathies, none can tell; but we have our own misgivings on the subject, and are by no means certain that were time and opportunity allowed, the recollections of the United Irishmen might prove curiously propitious to the growth of the ideas of United Italy. But the occasion will not occur. The Irish, it is clear, will not answer for a Papal police; they are looked on as incorrigibly intractable by those who have improvidently and faithlessly lured them from their homes; and they are regarded with aversion, all the more intense because unexplained and inexplicable, by the Roman population. Ill-paid, ill-fed, and in every way ill-treated, the contingent is in a state of mutiny and desertion; and by Michaelmas it will in all likelihood have ceased to exist.

CITY OF DUBLIN PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRY.

We beg to draw the attention of our Conservative friends to the advertisements from the Conservative Registration Society, which have appeared in our columns weekly, calling on them to send in the particulars of their claim to the committee, 28, College-green, on or before the 1st of August next. We would, therefore, urge those parties who have property in the city, or other qualifications, and who are not already on the register, to lose no time in communicating with the secretary.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

Just as we hear that the poor Atlantic Cable is gone past recovery—a quarter of a million of money lost in the ocean—a new Electric Telegraph Company is started. Allan's new and simpler system is to be used, and the principle of a uniform charge of one shilling for short messages, irrespective of distance, is to be adopted. The uniform shilling will, doubtless, be very popular. The bad condition of the Atlantic Telegraph wire is an ill omen for the other Atlantic Company—the North Atlantic—which is to go north about, stepping from land to land, by Greenland, the Faroe Islands, and Denmark. Though that line has not any two thousand miles' stretch of sea, it has one sea of 900 miles to be got over, and here the submarine wire may again fail.

The performance last evening at Drury-lane, for the widow and children of Robert Brough, was more successful than the concert at St. James' Hall. The attendance was good, and all went off well. A prologue, by George Augustus Sala, nicely written, and well delivered by Sala himself, was part of the entertainment. It had a great deal of point and feeling, and is worth partial quotation. He spoke of the many who fight the battle of life, of the few who triumph, and of the little thought of any poor conscript who survives. He then thus speaks of Robert Brough:—

He was our conscript: fought the fight for years,
Fought it in sickness, poverty, and tears;
Till Heaven was pleas'd his spirit to release,
And hush those troubled waters into peace—
To still that heart and sheathe that dinted sword,
To "break the bowl" and "loose the silver cord."
He was our conscript: fearless in the strife,
And patient in that long disease—his life.
He drew the glaive for justice, honour, truth;
He fell a veteran though in years a youth.
He mov'd your mirth—nay, sometimes too, your tears;
He wore your harness, bore your shield for years.
His wit and fancy brought him nought but bread—
Your soldier yet deserves a mite, though dead.
The conscript's widow weeps, his children mourn;
'Tis yours to help the feeble, the forlorn.
He never sought a mean or base reward;
He never craved the bounty of my lord.
We crave it now. For alms we humbly sue;
We hinge the knee, we bow the head, to you.
We ask your charity; not for ourselves—
He needs it not who sternly digs and delves.
But can those babies work? Can yon poor girl
Battle with life, its warfare and its whirl?

You will see by the *Cornhill Magazine* that Thackeray, in another "roundabout paper," is again sore about some gossipping correspondent in a New York paper. The correspondent is, I believe, Thackeray's old enemy, Mr. Edmund Yates, who was expelled from the Garrick for being too much of a lounger at that club (see *Illustrated Times*), and who still lives to sting Thackeray whenever he can. The worst of it is, that Thackeray, satirist as he is himself, is sensitive and thin-skinned, and writhes under these attacks. Yates has met the severest blow from Dickens, who protected and advised him in the former row. In writing to his New York paper, he gossipped about the marriage of Dickens' daughter, and for this offence he was very justly told to consider himself a stranger at Tavistock House.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, THURSDAY.

The Queen and Prince Consort drove and walked yester day.

Princess Alice and the Royal Family also drove in the grounds.

Lord Clyde arrived from London on a visit to her Majesty and remains at Osborne.

The Countess of Desart and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Countess of Caledon and the Hon. Eleanor Stanley as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting.

The account which reached her Majesty this morning, by telegraph from Potsdam, is most satisfactory, both with regard to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and the infant Princess. The Princess Royal had a very good night, and slept continually, and the young Princess is described as doing very well.

Despatches were received at the Colonial Office yesterday, from the Governor of Malta. Despatches were sent to the Governors of the Australian Colonies, Ceylon, Hongkong, Labuan, Mauritius, Gibraltar, and Canada.

Colonel and Lady Kathleen Tighe, with their infant heir, arrived at the family seat, Rosanna, on yesterday, from London.

Mrs. Sidney Herbert had an assembly on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in Belgrave-square. Previously to the assembly the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert entertained at dinner—His Excellency the Ambassador of France, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl and Countess de Grey, the Earl and Countess of Strafford, the Count Strzelecki, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Molesworth, Viscountess de Vesci, &c. The party separated about ten o'clock.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave London on Satur day, on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne.

KILLINEY SCHOOLS.

On to-morrow (Sunday) the annual charity sermon, in aid of these well-managed and useful schools, will be preached in Killiney Church (Ballybrack).

These institutions, which are the only ones for the instruction of the children of poor Protestants in this now very populous and important locality, have been for many years zealously watched over by the excellent and useful pastor of the church at Ballybrack (the Rev. Mr. Sleater), whose exertions on behalf of his flock, and of the poor in his district of all classes, are deserving of the highest commendation and it is to be hoped that his labours will be supported by Protestants of all denominations in this extensive district.

William Ledger Erson, to Robert Maddock, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, for 10s. for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

From a Lady, 1s. for distressed Protestants; a fine imposed on a carman for impertinence.

MAGISTRACY.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Samuel G. Ireland, of Robertstown House, county Kildare, Esq. a Magistrate for said county, on the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

ARMY.

THE CURRAGH CAMP.

An order was issued on Thursday for the regiments detailed for the march to Maryborough, to proceed thither on this (Saturday) morning. Details the same as last week. The commissariat started yesterday morning, accompanied by an escort of one sergeant, one corporal, and twenty men of the 90th Regiment.

Yesterday, during the field-day exercises, the adjutant of the 60th Rifles was shot with a small stone, which struck him on the arm. The wound, however, is understood not to have been serious.

On Thursday, the reinforcements for the Royal Artillery, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carbineers), 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, 35th Regiment, 38th Regiment, 42d Royal Highlanders, 54th Regiment, and 75th Regiment, to the number of nearly 800 men of all ranks, together with the officers whose names have already appeared in the *Times*, embarked at Gravesend on board the Newcastle and Surrey, two of the vessels taken up by the Hon. Council for India for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta. The embarkation was effected in a very orderly and expeditious manner under the direction of Lieutenant-Col. Gordon, the Brigade-Major at Chatham, and the officers of the staff at that garrison.

The East India troopship Stuart Wortley, 1,000 tons, Captain Nicholson, which arrived in the Thames from Kurrachee with troops belonging to the cavalry and infantry regiments serving in India, disembarked her military invalids at Custom-house-quay, Gravesend, on Thursday, when they were at once forwarded to Chatham, together with the troops who have been sent home, having claimed their discharge. The Stuart Wortley embarked her troops on the 29th of March, and sailed from Kurrachee on the following day, touched at St. Helena on the 5th ult., and sailed thence on the 7th, the entire voyage occupying 120 days. The number of troops who embarked was 230 men of all ranks, belonging to the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, 7th Hussars, Royal Artillery, 68th, 76th, 79d (Highlanders), 79th (Highlanders), 91st, 93rd (Highlanders), 94th, and 22 children. A number of men belonging to the 5th Light Cavalry and 1st who arrived in Fusileers also arrived in the same vessel, having claimed their discharge. The T. Sandwith, 46th home on claiming their discharge of the troops were Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers, Regiment, and Lieut. W. the medical officer in charge, Mr. Leach, civil surgeon.

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W. J. [illegible] the medical officers charge.

Seven deaths occurred on board during the voyage, including two children. A party of men of the 66th, 72nd and 91st Regiments were forwarded from Bombay to Kurrachee to embark with the other troops. Nearly the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men on board have completed their term of service, and have been sent home to be discharged, there being but few invalid troops among them. After the men had been inspected, six insane soldiers were sent to the Lunatic Hospital at Fort Pitt, and four taken into hospital for treatment; the remainder were forwarded to St. Mary's invalid establishment to await their discharge. The men of the Indian regiments proceeded to London.

For some time past a plan has been under the consideration of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as well as the authorities connected with the administration of the scientific portion of the army, for employing the most experienced and intelligent of the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers in superintending the erection of the various public works now in progress, and superseding the civil foremen of works in the Royal Engineer Department. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief having notified his approval of the proposed plan, and sanctioned the employment of the Royal Engineers in the manner stated, the first selection of non-commissioned officers who are to be employed on this particular duty was made at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, on Thursday, when Sergeant Thomas, Sergeant Coffey, and Sergeant Ross were selected to be sent to Pembroke to superintend the Government works in progress in that neighbourhood, Sergeant Dyer and Corporal Donovan to be sent to Edinburgh, and Sergeant Dukes to Sandhurst, the appointments of each of the above non-commissioned officers being publicly made at a full parade of the officers and men of the Royal Engineers. The non-commissioned officers selected for this duty will be allowed several privileges, and will receive from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day in addition to their regimental pay.

NAVY.

A correspondent, writing from Malta, on the 21st of July, says:—

"Her Majesty's steam gun-vessel Lapwing, Commander O'Reilly, left this port on the evening of the 16th inst. for Constantinople, calling at Athens on her way; and the steam frigate Terrible, Captain Glasse, C.B., took her departure on the following day for Zante, to join the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Fanshawe Martin. I hear that the Racoon, steam corvette, will sail shortly also to join the Admiral, who by the last accounts received yesterday morning by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Alhambra, from Corfu, was cruising, on the 17th inst., 20 miles to the southward and eastward of Paxo. The only men-of-war in Malta harbour now are the Hibernia, receiving ship; the Lapwing and Assurance, gunboats, the Caradoc, despatch boat; and the Kertch, sailing tender. The splendid steam yacht of the Pasha of Egypt, the Faid Gibaad, which touched here on the 15th inst., on her way from England to Egypt, left port on the 17th, after replenishing her coal, for Alexandria. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Indus came into port on the morning of the 16th from Alexandria, with the heavy portion of the homeward Bombay mails, and left after coaling for Gibraltar and Southampton. The Valetta, of the same company, left Malta at midnight of the 15th, for Marseilles, with the overland portion. Sir M. O'Shaughnessy, who has been staying here with his family a few days on his return to England from India, took passage by this vessel."

Commander J. Dayman was on Thursday appointed an additional commander to the Fisgard, and Lieutenant Frederick Harvey was appointed to the Gorgon.

LATEST NEWS.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

ROYAL MEETING AT TOEPLITZ.

DRESDEN, JULY 27.—The official Dresden journal, in an article on the interview of the two Sovereigns at Toeplitz, says that there appears to be good reason to believe that the meeting of the Emperor and the Prince Regent, and of their principal Ministers, will have a material influence in bringing about a complete understanding between Austria and Prussia, so much to be desired for the welfare of Germany, and that the meeting at Toeplitz will prove a fresh guarantee for the protection of the interests of the great German fatherland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 27TH.—The *Patrie* of this evening says that the Great Powers having given their adhesion to the proposals of France, conferences have been held *in order* to settle the details of the expedition. It is asserted that the definite convention will be signed very soon. Fresh conferences are announced for to-morrow.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24TH, EVENING.—Up to this moment the Porte has not given its reply to the proposals relating to an European intervention in Syria. It is also certain, however, that the reply of the Porte to the said proposal will be in the negative.

PARIS, JULY 27 (EVENING).—England, although insisting on the free accession of the Sultan to the convention for regulating the collective intervention in Syria of the powers who signed the treaty of 1856, has, nevertheless, no intention of abandoning the unfortunate Christians in Syria. She claims exemplary punishment of the principal authors of the late massacres, and that the administration of Syria should be reorganised, in order *that the* Maronites might obtain guarantees in future, *these* guarantees to be placed under the collective protectorate of the above-mentioned powers. It is on that ground that, awaiting the answer of the Sultan relative to his adhesion to the said convention, negociations are being continued between the Great Powers. On Saturday last, M. Thouvenel charged the Marquis de Lavelette by a telegram, to urge upon the Divan respecting an armed intervention in Syria. No reply has yet been received from the Porte.

SYRIA.

On Tuesday next, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will call the attention of the House of Lords to the affairs of Syria.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—The R.M.S. Persia, Captain Judkins, arrived off the harbour at 1 p.m., in eight days and a half from New York. She brings 168 passengers and 450,000 dollars in specie. A number of passengers and the Irish and a portion of the English mails were transferred on board the company's tender Jackal, and the Persia proceeded immediately for Liverpool.

The loss of the Sea Ranger, from Liverpool to California, on one of the Falkland Islands, is confirmed; crew all saved. The special correspondent of the "New York Herald" at Washington states, that France and England have resolved to interfere in the affairs of Mexico, and bring about an armistice for twelve months; also, that a convention of delegates shall be held, to arrange the question at issue between the belligerents in that distracted republic. The United States have been invited to take part in that policy, but it is not likely that the invitation will be accepted.

THE NAVY.

In committee on fortifications, Mr. Lindsay will move, as an amendment, that as the main defence of Great Britain against aggression depends upon an efficient navy, it is not expedient to incur a large expenditure for permanent fortifications.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* condemns the bad taste of Englishmen appearing in the streets of Paris in the uniform of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

IRISH PACKET SERVICE.

As only one of the steamers to be employed on the improved postal service to Dublin is ready, the contractors have asked for further time, as they will not be prepared by the 1st of August, and the delay has been conceded.

THE ROAD MURDER.

Constance Kent was again brought before the magistrates at Road yesterday. Several witnesses having been examined, the prisoner was discharged, her father undertaking that she should appear when again called upon.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £29,614,440; Government Debentures, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold coin, &c., £15,139,440.—Total, £29,614,440.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,394,616; Public Deposits, £3,960,021; Other Deposits, £14,828,614; Seven days, &c., £712,156.—Total, £37,448,407. Government Securities, £9,771,445; Other Securities, £19,405,303; Notes, £7,496,265; Gold Coin, &c., £775,394.—Total, £37,484,407.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

The Bleaching and Dying Works, the Land Clauses Consolidation Amendment, the Queen's Prisons, the Offences within her Majesty's Possessions Abroad, and the Nuisances Removal Bills, were read a third time and passed.

Earl DE GRAY and RIPON moved the second reading of the Militia Bill, of which the object was to enable the Government to unite the militia of several counties into one regiment, and further to carry out certain recommendations of the Royal Commission.

After some conversation the bill was read a second time.

Lord CHELMSFORD moved the second reading of the Coroners Bill, of which the object was to prevent the disputes between coroners and magistrates of quarter sessions, and to provide for the payment of coroners by salaries, instead of fees.

The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the bill, which was read a second time; and

Their Lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

At morning sitting,

The Landlord and Tenure (Ireland), and the Militia Barracks Bills, passed through committee.

In the evening sitting,

The Militia Barracks Bill was read a third time and passed.

SPANISH TARIFF.

Mr. LYALL asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in consequence of his representation to the Spanish Government, and the advantages granted [illegible] Government by recent alterations of our tariff, that [illegible] to alter the navigation laws?

Lord J. RUSSELL [illegible] Spanish Government [illegible] that he had called upon the [illegible] no answer had been received [illegible] consider its tariff, but as yet

ABDEL KADER.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received accounts that Abdel Kader had greatly exerted himself to prevent, as far as possible, the massacre at Damascus, and had sheltered many Christians in his own house, preserving their lives by that act of courage and humanity; and, if so, whether it would not be, at the same time, a generous and prudent policy, on the part of this country, to express their sense of those services by conferring on Abdel Kader some decoration, or other mark of distinction?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that no accounts had been received by the Government on the subject. He took the opportunity to correct a statement made by him on a previous occasion, respecting the demand of Naples on France and England. The Neapolitan Envoy had called upon him that morning, stating that the request was to the effect that France and England should use their pressure upon Garibaldi, for the purpose of obtaining a real truce for the purpose of making peace, but he had not requested any direct intervention in Italian affairs.

MARITIME AFFAIRS.

Mr. LINDSAY asked the First Lord of the Treasury what steps had been taken to carry out the unanimous resolution of the House, in regard to a maritime treaty with France, and what measures, if any, have been prepared to carry into effect the resolutions of the House, respecting harbours of refuge?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that her Majesty's Government had already taken steps by means of a commission, to bring about a maritime treaty with France, and Lord Cowley had taken steps to that effect; but in consequence of the late treaty, and the dread of the introduction of British manufactures, great excitement had been produced in France in commercial circles, and Lord Cowley found, in general, such an indisposition to alter the present state of things, that he was compelled to content himself with the representation.

In reply to the second part of the question,

Mr. M. GIBSON said that he only took the resolution of the House as an indication that steps ought to be taken, and, in consequence, the Government would submit a bill to the House early next session.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL FUNCTIONS.

Mr. A. SMITH asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether a bishop of the Episcopal communion in Scotland can legally perform any episcopal functions in any diocese in England for the bishop thereof?

Sir G. C. LEWIS, having read some opinions from the Bishop of Exeter on the subject, said that the question was a delicate one, but he did not believe that any statutory prohibition existed preventing Scottish bishops from officiating as ministers of the Church of England.

CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. M. MILNES asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department what measures had been taken to bring about a convention with the Government of the United States to remove the impunity with which crimes are committed on board vessels trading between the United States and this country?

Sir G. C. LEWIS replied that her Majesty's Government entered into negociations on the subject with the American Minister, and had prepared the draught of a convention, which they had submitted to Mr. Dallas, but as yet no reply had been received.

In reply to Lord A. CHURCHILL,

Mr. C. FORTESCUE said, that it was not intended to reduce the present force in New Zealand.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.

Mr. LEFROY called attention to the present state of the landing pier at Holyhead, and asked the Secretary to the Treasury if temporary arrangements for bringing the new packets safely alongside at Holyhead, in all weathers, to land mails and passengers, will be quite completed on the commencement of the improved service early in August?

Mr. LAING replied that differences of opinion had hitherto prevented the erection of stone piers, but temporary erections had been established in the meantime. As to the packets, some delay had taken place in the completion of the contract for the Ulster boat, which would be ready in a few days.

FOREIGNERS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. BENTINCK called the attention of the House to the necessity, in the present aspect of affairs in Europe, for conferring on the Government more stringent powers for dealing with foreigners of suspicious character resident in this country. He pointed out the danger to be apprehended from the thousands of foreigners now in London—most of whom were of the worst description—in the event of hostilities breaking out on the Continent of Europe, or an invasion being attempted, as seemed to be expected from the recent measures of Government.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said it was a mistake to suppose, from any recent act of the Government, that they apprehended invasion. Should war break out, it would then be the time to demand an Alien Act. The foreigners in this country were not, generally, of a dangerous class.

Mr. HUBBARD, pursuant to notice, called attention to the impolicy of raising money by loan repayable in terminable annuities. Reverting to previous occasions, when loans were wanted in '55 and '56, he contended that when the money was borrowed by means of consols and exchequer bonds, the price paid by the country was considerably less than if an equivalent had been raised by terminable annuities.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER submitted that the question was one which it was most inappropriate to discuss upon a mere casual motion like the present. Some opportunity would be afforded for challenging a debate on the question, on the various stages of the China Loan Bill.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. HORSMAN called attention to the state of public business, especially with regard to Indian legislation. Much of the financial business of the season remained to be got through, many important votes had to be proposed, and, when supply was finished, ten days must still elapse before the prorogation. It would be rash to prophecy on what day hon. members might have to be dismissed for the recess. Besides this mass of business, there were no fewer than forty bills all before Parliament, and he enjoined on the Government the propriety of at once withdrawing all of those measures which were not absolutely necessary.

Sir C. WOOD explained that of the several bills relating to India now before Parliament, all but one referred to trifling improvements, and required little discussion. The one important measure was the India Army Bill, which various causes had postponed until the present period. He maintained there was ample opportunity to pass the measure, if the House duly improved the time still at its disposal.

Mr. BARING reiterated his objections to legislation for India at so late a period of the session.

Lord PALMERSTON repeated the Ministerial explanation touching the conduct of public business, and after alluding especially to the position of the India bills, stated if the discussion of the Indian Army Bill were not completed that evening, he should propose to proceed with it on Monday, postponing the question of the National Defences.

Mr. DISRAELI contended that the present bulk of business had arisen from the fault of Government, which had monopolised the early portion of the session with bills which they had since abandoned.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR rose to continue the debate, but

The SPEAKER interposed, observing that the real question before the House was the motion for adjournment till Monday, from which the discussion had latterly widely diverged.

On this appeal the debate was allowed to terminate, and the adjournment till Monday agreed to.

INDIAN ARMY BILL.

The discussion on the Indian Army Bill was resumed by

Mr. ROEBUCK, who dilated on the importance of a measure which so materially affected the destinies of 2,000,000 of human beings, expressing and defending his preference for the old system and the local army. He opposed the bill chiefly on the ground that it was introduced at too late a period for its due consideration.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the bill.

The unity of system was most essential to every army. The Duke of Wellington had left on record his opinion that a local force was almost always deficient in discipline. Circumstances had led to the nearly total extinction of the Indian local army, and the question was, whether they should re-create a system which had spontaneously collapsed. The opportunity for introducing a military organisation into India more fitted for the present condition of the country, the change in its form of Government, and in the character of its communications with England, ought to be duly improved. The particular proposition before the House—viz., the instruction moved by Sir J. Elphinstone—simply amounted to a new bill, different from that submitted by Government, and whose particular provisions had not even been indicated.

Mr. M. MILNES objected to the bill, because it was indefinite.

After some remarks in support of the bill, the instruction moved by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE was negatived without a division.

Mr. M. MILNES moved another instruction, with the view of vesting all military appointment in India, other than staff appointments, in the Governor-General and his council.

On the motion of Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR, the debate was then adjourned till Monday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 27.

Amberg, Nottingham, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 94¾ 5; Chester and Holyhead, 52 ½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 56¾ 7¼; Eastern Lancashire 77½ 8; Great Northern, 116½; Great Northern ½A, 116 17; Great Western, 71¾ 2; Great Western Canada, 11 ½ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 114 16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109½; London and North Western, 103¾ 4; London and South Western, 96½; Leeds Northern, 53½ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Midland, 121½ ¾; North British, 64½ ¾; South Eastern, 86¾ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98¾ 9¼; York and North Midland, 83¼ ¾. Consols steady at ⅛ sellers. Shares close very good at the highest point of day. Canadians good. French a shade easier.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Unity Bank, the report was adopted. The nett profits should have afforded a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, but it was considered better for the interest of the bank not to make this distribution. At the half-yearly meeting of the Scottish Australian Society, a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. The funds remained very quiet at yesterday's prices. Business throughout the Stock Exchange is stagnant. Railway stocks not so firm.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—At the opening of the Paris Bourse to-day, 3 per cents. were quoted ⅛ lower, on account of an article in the *Constitutionnel*.

GOODWOOD RACES.

Nassau Stakes—Provision, 1st; Seclusion, 2nd; Constantine, 3rd. Six ran.

Richmond Plate—Speaker, 1st; Montebello, 2nd; Provision, 3rd. Fifteen ran.

March Stakes—Spicebox, 1st; Pomona, 2nd; Lady Alice, 3rd.

Chesterfield Cup—Orlinde, 1st; Cecilia, 2nd; Catawaba, 3rd. Twenty-six ran.

Nursery Dead Heat—Rouge Dragon, 1st; Captain Fontebras, 2nd; Clematis, 3rd.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you favour me with a little space, that I may call the attention of the Protestants of this city to the gross neglect of duty which, I conceive, has taken place in relation to the re-building of St. Andrew's Church, now more than six months a heap of ruins? On Sunday, the 8th of January, our parish church, as many of your readers are aware, was destroyed by fire. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners deputed one of their body to hold an investigation on the following Tuesday, and, after they had satisfied themselves that the fire was purely accidental, and no party to blame, the question of re-building was brought forward, and a demand made by some present that the entire cost should be defrayed by the commissioners. To this monstrous proposition of robbing other churches to benefit the parishioners of St. Andrew's the commissioners gave a decided negative, and their decision was endorsed by all reasonable, sober-minded people. Indeed, many letters appeared in the papers at the time, from rectors of country parishes, who could not get money to have their churches even painted. The commissioners liberally offered to give £4,000 in aid of the sum to be collected in the parish; but the offer was rejected, and the opinion of counsel taken whether the commissioners could be compelled to build a church entirely at their own cost or not. The plans which, after some little time, were submitted to the rector by the commissioners were also rejected, not being thought fine enough by the committee, who had taken the matter into their own hands. New plans were then advertised for, and when the time allowed for their preparation had elapsed, a flourish of trumpets announced a grand exhibition in College-street, and the parishioners were told that one of these plans had been accepted, and we were in hopes of our parish church being again opened for the worship of God. But, what is the fact, sir? After six months have gone by, not even a stone has been removed, and we seem as far as ever from even having the *debris* of the fire cleared away. Is not this shameful? Why not be content with a plain church, like many others in this city, that are well filled Sabbath after Sabbath? Why do not the commissioners assert their authority, and commence operations? If they do so, I am quite sure they will be aided by a large majority in the parish. Surely, too much time has already been allowed to pass, and we have still before our eyes but a heap of ruins. I would ask, is this zeal for the service of God? Surely, the Protestant press of this city will aid us to get justice for our poorer brethren, who do not wish to go to the College chapel. We have had enough of committees; let us now have a deputation of two or three persons, who will go round and seek for contributions in aid of the money granted by the commissioners, and let their cry be "Who is there among you of all His people? his God be with him, and let him go and build the house of the Lord God of Israel."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A RESIDENT PARISHIONER.

A CRYING EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Fitzwilliam-square, July 27th.

DEAR SIR,—Can you help us to silence the bawling of the dreadful freestone man, at half-past seven o'clock on Friday mornings? I am young, active, and strong myself, and not particularly enamoured of my bed, and I find this man intolerable. What, then, must he be to invalids for whom rest and sleep are so essential, and so difficult to obtain. I complain that his cries are a public nuisance, by reason of their excessive loudness, and of the too early hour at which he goes round. No person who sleeps in the front of a house in this neighbourhood, with his windows open (as they always should be), can possibly preserve his sleep unbroken after this man comes within several streets of him; and I feel sure that were I to go out at that hour, and make half as much noise under my neighbour's windows, I should precious soon change the venue to Lad-lane; whereas this leather-lunged costermonger may roar us out of our sleep with impunity. I may be laughed at for complaining of half-past seven as too early to be awakened, and be told that I ought to be up before that. That is all nonsense: the majority of people in the neighbourhood do not see fit to get up so early, and are they to be compelled to do so, by a freestone man? Besides, putting us lazy people out of the question, what are the sick and feeble to do? Are they to be sacrificed to his serene highness of the donkey cart too? In conclusion, I beg to say that I shall firmly decline all offers of pieces of plate, purses of money, addresses on vellum, &c., &c., by way of tokens of gratitude from my neighbours.

Virtue, with, I hope, undisturbed rest, shall be its own reward, and my good friends will be spared the trouble of forming themselves into committees, &c.—I remain, dear sir

VOX POPULI.

I enclose my card.

P.S.—I am aware that freestone has to be used early in the morning, but why not buy it the night before?

CAUTION—OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

19, Gardiner's-place,
July 27, 1860.

SIR,—In January last, I was called upon by a Rev. Mr. M'Entire, a Methodist minister, of the New Connexion, with whom I had a very slight previous acquaintance, who solicited assistance from me to enable himself and family to emigrate to North America, where, he stated, he had a congregation waiting to receive him; he only wanted two or three pounds of the sum required, and he expected to sail for his destination in a fortnight. Unfortunately, I not only gave him some money, but inscribed my name in his book. Furnished with this credential, in addition to other names, obtained, I have no doubt, in the same unsuspicious way, he called on many persons in my neighbourhood, who, recognising my name and handwriting, gave him considerable sums without hesitation. I find he is still in this country, soliciting money on the same story. Yesterday, he called upon the respected minister of Dalkey Church, and obtained, after a short interview, his signature and contribution, with which, I have no doubt, he is now busily engaged levying contributions on the inhabitants of Kingstown and its vicinity.—I remain, sir, your obedient,

J. F. DUNCAN, M.D.

THE GALWAY PACKET STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

42, Belvidere-place, 27th July, 1860.

SIR,—Next, and second only, to the wresting from the present adverse Government, to the interests of Ireland, the confirmation of the subsidy of £78,000 per annum, granted by Lord Derby's administration to the company, in the removal of the board and seat of management to Ireland; but then, care must be taken to place the right men in the right place. Prince merchants, mercantile men of integrity, with enlarged minds and business habits, should alone be placed, on the board. With this view it is desirable that some of the resolutions recorded, and results obtained, through the exertions and labours of the several deputations to London of which I had recently the honour to be a member, should be communicated to the Irish shareholders and public, that they may at once take into consideration and adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable to establish in Ireland this great national enterprise. At a special meeting, held in London on the 20th ult., consisting of the directors of the company, the deputation from the Irish shareholders, and also the Marquis of Clanricarde and Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., the question of changing the registered offices and the governing body of the company from England to Ireland was fully discussed, and it was resolved—"That having regard to the wishes of the Irish shareholders, expressed through the Irish committee, and the directors of the company present having declared that, in the event of provision being made contemporaneously for satisfying all the engagements of the company, this committee considers it desirable, and does unanimously recommend to the board of directors, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary, to change the registered offices and the governing body of the company from England to Ireland, upon the condition beforementioned." And the board of directors having the same day assembled, and taken the foregoing resolutions into consideration, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved—"That the board do hereby express their assent to adopt such recommendations."

And on the 19th instant, a special committee meeting having taken into consideration the question as to the future arrangements of the company; and providing the means for meeting the requirements of, and carrying on the company effectually and successfully; it was, amongst other things, reported, that, in order to secure the subsidy to the company, and protect the interest of the shareholders, it was desirable that every member of the board should sign a letter of resignation, to be acted upon in the manner thereby suggested. And, accordingly, at a meeting held on the following day, it was unanimously resolved—"That this board recommends that every member of the board of directors sign a letter of resignation of his seat, and appointment as a director of the said company, to be accepted only at such time, and in such manner, as may be decided upon by the committee, to be appointed by the board—such resignations not to have any force or effect until accepted by the board, and recorded in the minute book of the company, under the hand of the chairman of the day.

"That the chairman, the deputy chairman, Mr. E. W. Edwards, Mr. Kirwan, and Mr. Tollemache, be requested to communicate with capitalists, and others, with a view to induce them to join the board of directors, and that until such new board of directors be appointed, the above directors be requested to adopt all such steps as may be necessary, for carrying on the affairs of the company.

"That Lord Bury, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Tollemache, be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee, to receive the tenders of resignation, to be presented by the members of this board, and that no resignation be accepted, and no new directors be appointed by the board, except upon the report and recommendation of the committee, or a majority thereof."

In pursuance of, and in compliance with the foregoing resolutions, the entire of the directors have signed a letter of resignation of their seats, all of which have been accepted, with the exception of the five gentlemen named in the foregoing resolution, and as the vacancies so created have not yet been filled up, it remains now in the power of the Irish Shareholders and capitalists, by a bold and united effort, to make the company what it should be truly—national and independent—otherwise it must of necessity be handed over to English management.—I am sir, respectfully yours,

WILLIAM FRANCIS GREENE.

The following is the Petition:—

"To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of the undersigned Shareholders in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited),

"SHEWETH,—That in the year 1859 the late Government entered into a contract with this company to carry the mails between the port of Galway and certain ports in America, once a fortnight, for a period of seven years, from June, 1860, at an annual subsidy of £78,000.

"That immediately after the publication of this contract, several public meetings were held in Ireland to promote the undertaking, and the project was received as one of great national importance.

"That as a proof of the great confidence created in Ireland by the announcement that her Majesty's Government had determined to grant this subsidy, guaranteeing to the people of Ireland and of Great Britain the advantage of a direct postal, passenger, and commercial communication with New York and other ports in North America, the shares in the capital stock of the company, which up to that period were almost unsaleable, were immediately subscribed for, the result being that 17,500 shares of the company's stock is held now in Ireland by about 1,750 persons, including individuals of all ranks and political shades.

"That, as further evidence of the anxiety of the Irish people to aid by every means in their power the carrying out this great national project the grand jury of the county of Galway, passed unanimously, at the spring assizes of 1859, a resolution offering a guarantee on the county rates for the purpose of effecting the requisite improvements in the piers and docks, for more effectually conducting the transatlantic service.

"And at the same assizes, the grand jury of the county of the town of Galway passed a resolution to lay on a rate of 4d. in the pound on the rateable property of that county for a similar purpose; and a bill is now in parliament to enable the local board to expend £100,000 on these improvements.

"That a high and competent authority, Mr. James Abernethy, has, after a personal inspection of the harbour of Galway, in the month of November, 1859, reported as follows:—

"'I have to express my firm conviction that if these works are carried out, Galway will be rendered one of the safest and most convenient ports, as a transatlantic packet harbour, in the kingdom, possessing, as it does, a *desideratum* pointed out by Captain Bedford, R.N., in his report of September, 1849, in the following words:—"A harbour to be safe and good on this and on all coasts exposed to an ocean sea, must have a wide and easily accessible channel. This is eminently the case as regards the bay of Galway, with the addition of the great protection within it afforded by the great natural breakwater, the Arran Islands." I know no harbour on the coast possessing these characteristics to an equal extent. Its few internal defects are easily remedied, and this accomplished, it is impossible to conceive a more safe and commodious haven in any point of view.'

"That a sum of about one million is paid annually in the shape of postal subsidies from British ports, whilst Ireland has been deprived of any of the benefits arising from such outlay, and the grant of this small subsidy to the port of Galway—universally admitted to afford advantages for rapid and safe communication with the United States and the whole coast of North America superior to any port in the United Kingdom—is made a subject of cavil and complaint by interested and selfish parties, who have long enjoyed a monopoly of the postal, passenger, and mercantile profits of the United Kingdom.

"That immediately after entering into the contract with the government, the company expended large sums and incurred large liabilities, including contracts with Palmer Brothers, of Newcastle, and Samuelson and Co., of Hull, to build for the postal service four first-class paddle steamers of 3,000 tons burthen and 800-horse power, each, at an expense exceeding £440,000;—one of these ships, the "Connaught," left Galway with the mails on the 11th inst.; another, the "Ulster," has been already launched, and the remaining two are rapidly approaching completion.

"That although the Shareholders repose the most unlimited confidence in the honour and integrity of Parliament, and feel convinced that her Majesty's Government would not sanction any breach of faith towards them, still they regret to say that the many efforts that have been, and continue to be made to disturb the contract, has had the effect of shaking public confidence in the undertaking, and thereby depreciating the value of their property.

"Under all these circumstances, your petitioners hope that your honourable House may adopt such a course, in reference to this postal contract, as may be best calculated to sustain the public faith, and to restore public confidence, by maintaining inviolate the contract, on the faith of which large sums of money have been expended, and will thereby insure to the people of Great Britain and Ireland the inestimable advantages of a safe and rapid communication between the United Kingdom and America.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

July 26, 1860.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES—THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

On to-morrow (Sunday) Divine service will be celebrated in the hall at 8 o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. Thomas A. Jones will preach; and on Wednesday next, the Rev. John D. Powell will preach at 8 o'clock p.m.

Amongst the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1) For the Metropolitan Mission, that it may bear the message of the love of Christ into every household, and into every heart in the city of Dublin; (2) For the Ministers of the Gospel in the city, and that the Lord may be pleased to send many more faithful labourers into His vineyard; (3) For Cork and its inhabitants, and that all in that city may be converted from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God; (4) For Monday's meeting, and that the Holy Spirit may descend abundantly into the heart of every one present in the hall, and into every person connected with the meeting.

FORWARD OATS.—A remarkably fine specimen of black Tartary oats was left at our office yesterday. It was grown at Claremount, Howth, the property of R. D. Kane, Esq. The stalks are nearly six feet long, and the ears extremely luxuriant.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—A public meeting will be held in the Round-room of the Rotundo, at three o'clock this afternoon, when a large number of the supporters of the movement will be present.

There is no book postage between this country and the United States, and books can be forwarded only at letter rate of postage.

CORK HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The exhibition of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, took place yesterday at the Queen's College, and was most successful, in fact it was one of the best held in this city for many years past, both as regards quantity and quality. Amongst the exhibitors were a few from Dublin, who added to the stock of rare specimens in flowers and fruit. The large number of visitors in the city, in consequence of the assizes and cattle show, added considerably to the attendance, and rendered the spacious room crowded to inconvenience, so much so, that it was impossible to move about.

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—On Sunday last, the village of Rathdrum was crowded to excess, by numbers anxious to witness the consecration of the new chapel, by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and to hear him preach; however, some of those unfortunately, who came to pray, remained to drink, and in the evening a man named James Byrne was so severely handled, in a drunken row, that his life is despaired of, his scull being badly fractured, and the brain protruding. There are four of the parties in custody, on the information of Byrne, who identified them as the most violent in the assault. Byrne is the only son and sole support of a widowed mother.

STRANGE AND FATAL RENCONTRE.—The whole neighbourhood of St. Sulpice—one of the most populous quarters of Paris—is talking about a conjugal mishap which has had a fatal result. A *sergent de ville*, or policeman, in going his rounds, felt chilly—whistled under his wife's window, in the Place St. Sulpice; she appeared at the window, and he begged her to throw him down his cloak. The faithful spouse tossed the garment to her shivering lord below, who went on his rounds, and at last returned to the guard-room—the *poste*, or police station. There he was bantered by his comrades for wearing the cloak of a *brigadier*, or police inspector; and, on looking at the arm of his mantle, he discovered the distinctive badge. A suspicion of his misfortune came over him; he rushed home, burst open the door, and found his wife and the *brigadier* together; he drew his sword, killed the guilty pair, and instantly surrender, as a prisoner, telling the authorities what he had done. He will, of course, be pardoned.

RUMOURED PURCHASE OF THE ESTATE OF HARVIESTOWN AND CASTLE CAMPBELL FOR LORD CLYDE.—Our Alloa correspondent says:—It is currently reported here that Government, having, in consideration of Lord Clyde's distinguished services in the Crimea and India, determined to present the gallant soldier with an estate in his native country, as an expression of the nation's gratitude, is negociating for the purchase of the estate of Harviestown and Castle Campbell, in this county; and that Sir Andrew Orr, the present proprietor, is now in London arranging as to the terms of sale. This valuable estate, which is beautifully situated at the base of the Ochils, and watered by the "sweet winding Devon," has doubtless been fixed upon by Government as an appropriate gift to the gallant hero, from the name it bears, and from its having been one of the most ancient seats of the distinguished house of which Sir Colin has proved himself such a worthy scion.—[We believe that the rumour to which our correspondent refers is totally without foundation.]

THE PRICE OF AN EYE.—In the Sheriff Court, Forfar, last week, an action was raised by Mr. Valentine, draper, Brechin, against Alexander Cannan, Esq., residing in Brechin, for £500 damages and expenses, in consequence of an injury done to his son by the defender. The Sheriff-Substitute has found the defendant liable for damages to the amount of £105 and expenses. The Sheriff Substitute, in his note, explains the case:—On the last day of last year, the pursuer's son, with some other boys, was looking at the defender practising archery in his own garden. It appears that the boys had a toy bow and a pointless arrow with which the pursuer's son had fired at the defender for sport. About 5 or 6 minutes after this, and when the defendant had fired off all his arrows at the target, and the boys were collecting them for him, he picked up the pointless arrow, and, as he himself states, calling out, "Look out," fired it from his own bow, with slight force, at the pursuer's son. The boy, who was about fourteen yards distant, trying to conceal himself in some box or copsewood of the garden, was unfortunately hit in the left eye; and the result has been that, after much suffering, the sight of the eye is, according to the most competent medical authority, declared to be irreparably injured. The Sheriff-Substitute was of opinion that, in the circumstances of the case, the defender was liable in damages; and, seeing that the jury was of a permanent character, and such as was likely to injure his prospects in the choice of a profession, he was of opinion that the sum specified was only a reasonable compensation.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

TRADE ON THE AMOOR.—The Manjourian merchants from Elan-Khala, or Etcha-Khoton, on the Soungaria, carry on a considerable trade with the inhabitants of the Amoor. They descend the Soungaria in large boats laden with Chinese produce, which they distribute here, charging an enormous price. The goods they supply are coarsely-printed calicoes, Chinese silk materials, rice, and millet; also bracelets, ear-rings, tobacco, and brandy; for which they receive in exchange valuable furs, isinglass, and the dried spinal bones of the sturgeon—the latter are highly prized in Chinese cookery. The Mangoons from the lower Amoor enter into this trade; they collect the furs from the hunters in every part of the region, and the other simple products from the people quite down the Sea of Okhotsk. With these they ascend the river, bartering as they proceed, till they reach the Soungaria, and then ascend to Etcha-Khoton, exchange their commodities, and return with a Chinese cargo to their winter stations, where they remain till the following spring. So they pass their time; one voyage in the year realising enough for all their wants.—From "Atkinson's Travels in the Amoor."

THE GALWAY POSTAL CONTRACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GALWAY, THURSDAY.—A meeting of the Town Commissioners having been held to-day, it was resolved, on the motion of P. M. Lynch, Esq., seconded by J. Grealy, Esq., that the various local boards of Ireland would be requested, by circulars forwarded to them, to call upon their representatives to support the Galway postal subsidy at the coming debate. Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., who has come down on the case of Lavelle v. Bole, will be waited on by the principal gentlemen in town, to request his support on the above question.

CATTLE SHOW, CORK.

TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS AT BLARNEY.

FRIDAY EVENING.—A special train left Cork this day at 11 o'clock for the far-famed demesne of Blarney, to witness the trial of the implements that were exhibited at the show. The train on Friday that left Cork, contained over 2,000 persons, and with the number that took cars from the neighbourhood, not less than 3,500 persons were on the ground. The day was all that could be wished for, fine, without sunshine, and a gentle breeze.

The Mayor, High Sheriff, and the principal gentry of the county and city, were present.

Amongst the numerous machines on the ground were reaping, mowing, hay-shaking, ploughing, and grubbing.

The steam plough, by Fowler, seemed to attract the most attention; it turned three sods, and if necessary four, and capable of ploughing one acre per hour. It was drawn up and down the field by a windlass attached to an anchor at one end, and the engine at the other. The work was executed in the best manner possible, and each sod, six by nine, was turned with as much accuracy as at a ploughing match.

The mowing machines were as follows:—Burgess and Key's, which would cut a sward of four feet, and ten acres per day; Samuelson's machine, Wood's, and another by a person of a similar name.

The grubbing machine, made by Howard, and worked by steam and windlass, seemed to do its work well, and was much approved of.

The ploughs that were at work were made by Gregg of Belfast, and Howard of Bedford.

The rotating harrows were two in number, and were exhibited by Wood and Seaton.

The haymaking machine was by Ashby, and a horse-rake by Howard.

The reaping machines were by Burgess and Key, valued at £42 10s., capable of cutting ten acres per day, was purchased by Mr. Clarke, of Farren Lodge; and another, valued at £25, was at work in the other end of a field of oats.

The third and last one at work was M'Cormack's, and seemed to do its work well, and was much admired.

The trial of the machinery lasted over six hours, and up to the last seemed to create great attention.

CARLOW PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Thursday last the annual meeting of the Carlow Protestant Orphan Society was held in the Assembly Rooms, Carlow—the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon Stopford in the chair. The Rev. James Jamieson, secretary, read the report of the society for the past year, which, although not quite so encouraging as the report for the preceding year, yet showed this very important society to be in a very prosperous condition, 47 children being on their books, and a balance of £132 11s. 9½d in bank to the credit of the society.

The meeting was attended by a large number of clergy and gentry of the county, and was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, from Birmingham; Rev. W. F. Bindon, Rev. John Archdall, Horace Rochfort, Esq., D.L.; John James Lecky, Esq., and William Fishbourne, Esq. Several resolutions having been passed, a collection was made in aid of the society.

The meeting opened and ended with singing and prayer.

SECOND TRIAL TRIP OF THE LEINSTER.

On Thursday, at Stokes Bay, the Leinster underwent her second trial at the measured mile. Leaving Southampton Docks Jetty at one o'clock, the new Holyhead packet steamed down Southampton Water, passing everything going in the same direction, to use a phrase more forcible than original, as if the thing passed was at anchor. A numerous party had arrived on board by the invitation of Messrs. Ravenhill, Salked, and Co., the makers of the engines, and accompanied the vessel on her trip. Arriving within half an hour at Stokes Bay, full speed was ordered, and the measured miles were completed, according to the following tabular statement:—

	m.	sec.	Knots per hour.	Miles per hour.
1st mile (with the tide)	3	13	— 18.658	— 21.485
2d mile (against tide)	3	39	— 16.438	— 18.928
3d mile (with tide)	3	20	— 18	— 20.727
4th mile (against tide)...	3	30	— 17.143	— 19.741
5th mile (with tide)	3	17	— 18.274	— 21.042
6th mile (against tide)...	3	23	— 17.734	— 20.42
Average	3	17	— 17.708	— 20.390

But before the third mile was run the officials on board, on behalf of the Government, discovered that the previous runs had been made in shallow water, and could not, therefore, be accounted a fair trial of the speed of the ship. The return made to Government will, therefore, stand nearly as follows:—

	M.	S.	Knots per hour.	Miles per hour.
Average	3	22½	17.787	20.453

This speed, which far surpasses anything hitherto achieved by marine engines is only approached by the Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, the best run of which is recorded in the Admiralty as follows:—"Indicated horse-power, 2980; nominal horse-power, 600. The main speed of four runs, 16.827 knots, or 19.377 miles per hour." The Leinster thus beats the Victoria and Albert, previously the fastest vessel afloat, by 1.086 miles; and we believe no other nation has as yet been able to come within three knots of this enormous speed. The second trial, which took place under much more favourable circumstances than that of Saturday last, cannot fail to be satisfactory, and affords a favourable augury of the great success of the new contract, wisely sanctioned by the late Government. After the trial, which was attended by several engineer officers of the army and the navy, a considerable number of distinguished gentlemen partook of the hospitality of Messrs. Ravenhill upon this occasion of their highly gratifying success.

A description of the interior of the Leinster (her external dimensions were given a few days since) may not be uninteresting. The saloon is beautifully furnished, the wainscoating being of white and gold, the cornice gold and white beading, the doors finely grained in imitation of maple, the sofas and lounges of dark polished oak, backed with carved maple, and covered with rich crimson velvet. But one mirror reflects the brilliant saloon, but it is of a sufficient size to do justice to each individual, let him sit where he may. The panels at each side are allegorical representations of the months, distinguished by the fruits and flowers they bear; and further marked by the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the calendar. These figures are prepared on enamelled state, in imitation of the celebrated enamels of Pompeii. The ladies' saloon is still handsomer than that devoted to the more hardy sex. The panels are cream colour, bordered with gold, the sofas figured satin tabouret, green and gold, the chairs dark mahogany, covered with crimson velvet. As in the other saloon, the cornice is of gold and white beading, and there is but one mirror. The chimney piece is of black Irish marble, with most delicate wreaths of jessamine and white roses painted upon it. The mail-room is the gem of the ship. It is intended that in order to facilitate the delivery of the mails the letters shall be sorted during the passage, and although the room is not so handsome as the saloons, it is perfectly adapted for the purpose for which it has been designed, and resembles more a comfortable apartment in St. Martin's-le-Grand than a "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" cell on board ship. The Leinster left Southampton yesterday morning to take her destined position in the Irish Channel, which the directors say it is not necessary to cross under the contract time; but which, if the vessel maintains her speed—and it is the opinion of engineers of the navy that she will increase it by working the bearings perfectly smooth—she may do the distance in three hours, thus shortening the hitherto tedious journey from London to Dublin into a mere pastime, a bagatelle to be done any day between breakfast and dinner, and, if necessary, return within the four-and-twenty hours.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Papal allocution was quite correct in anticipating that the national clergy in the island of Sicily would take a different view of their country's welfare and rights from any conclave at Rome, or elsewhere; and the independent Bishop of Marsala, Monsignor Cornuel, has come out with an address imploring the blessing of God on Garibaldi for services which will never be forgotten in time or eternity. The amount of human misery he has revealed will only be seen by the contrast of a regenerated land, and by way of commentary on the episcopal text the public funds of Sicily (5 per cent.), which are a distinct security from the Neapolitan, were quoted at 108 on the 1st of July, and have now reached 114½. The allocution of Bomba, the text of which just reaches us, talks of his youthful mind being now quite plastic to receive the impressions of representative Government (his father's brain being too tough apparently), and he rejoices in the prospect of guidance by a free and sagacious press!! He confines himself to "his continental provinces" (Sicily being evidently out of court), and the whole document is as nice an appeal to the contemptuous pity of his *quondam* slaves as royal pen ever indited, the worst part of it being its date (15th July), just after the failure of his royal guard to slaughter the citizens in the streets of his capital. The National Committee of Naples has also put forth a manifesto, calling on the country to "await coming events," the coming being that of 10,000 or 16,000 men under Garibaldi, who, by last accounts, had eight steamers available between Melazzo, Catania, and Cefalu, with the perfect certainty that no war ship of the King's will stop them on the high sea, or impede their disembarkation. The three chief leaders, the Dictator himself, with Colonels Medici and Cossentz, are now on the nearest angle of the island to the straits, and a few hours may place the whole force on the mainland, the bay of Sorrento, within a couple of days' march from Naples being already spoken of.

The *Debats* comes out to-day with a long account of things in general on Mount Lebanon, furnished by John Lemoinne, who was never there, but draws on Lamartine's book, "Impressions d'Orient," an authority just as valuable as if the "Globe" made extracts from the younger Disraeli's novel of "Tancred," only that the novelist really visited that highland home of his ancestors. The Maronites, who were 160,000 at Lamartine's tour, are now just 200,000 souls, and the Druses are not so numerous, though more warlike. It is barely the reproduction of what was going on for centuries between clans in Scotland and Ireland; and if the Turkish element was not mixed up in the fray, small importance would attach to the whole affair. It is the awakening of Saracenic ferocity that constitutes the right of European interference, as at Jedda. As to the Marmonites the claim of France to take up cudgels in their defence is founded on the same religious pretext that enables that country to hold Rome and Civita Vecchia these eleven years, and for a period the end of which no one can tell. The admission of this claim would warrant a French army of occupation to garrison the Lebanon for the next twenty years, yet these Maronites are only sham adherents of Rome. They consented to a junction only in 1445, under Pope Eugene IV., who had to grant them the use of the cup in the Eucharist, the marriage of the parochial clergy, and the mass in Syriac, all which they have never yielded.

Besides the Dutch squadron, there are two Sardinian frigates, Eurydice and Multafana, cruising off the coast; and the Pasha of Egypt has sent his contingent also, besides Spain.

To understand the state of the latter first-class Power, Queen Isabella had an innocent curiosity to see the eclipse; and the nearest point to Lagranja was the town of Aranda del Deuro, lying on the belt of the solar-lunar shadow; but to get there was the rub. She started boldly, but the road was so barbarous that her Majesty despaired of being in at the darkness, and had to return to such faint chiaroscuro of the penumbra as was felt at her royal residence.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

INTERVENTION IN SIRIA—CONVENTION OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The *Advertiser* has received the following telegram during the night:—

PARIS, THURSDAY NIGHT.—A Convention was this day signed by the ambassadors of the Great Powers, including Spain. It determines the conditions and proportions of each Power to the intervention. The Porte has given its acquiescence. Orders have been transmitted by telegraph to Toulon to embark the expeditionary force at once.

PARIS, JULY 27.—The "Constitutionnel" announces that Lord John Russell has authorised Lord Cowley to come to some understanding with France, respecting the expedition to Syria.

The same paper says that all the Powers agree upon that question, the assent of Turkey will necessarily follow. France, who in all this affair has assumed the energetic attitude most proper to raise the courage of the oppressed tribes, will also show a moderation which cannot fail to inspire the European Government with confidence, and which is the invariable rule of her policy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 27TH JULY.—Count Reichberg addressed a circular to the Austrian ambassadors at the Courts of the Great Powers, stating that the Emperor of Austria had expressed a wish to confer with the Prince Regent of Prussia, not only on the general state of Europe, but especially on the German Question. Hopes are entertained that a cordial understanding upon the Syrian and Italian Questions will result from this Conferences.

FRANCE.

The Emperor intends to visit Corsica and Algeria during the Summer.

SPAIN AND THE GREAT POWERS.

The new "Prussian Gazette" says that the other Great States entertain serious objections to the French project of raising Spain to the rank of a Great Power.

ABANDONMENT OF SICILY.

Poeiro, and three other decided Liberals, shall form part of the new Ministry. National Guards are to be organised by regiments, and provided with artillery—the forts are to be confided to their charge.

COUNT CAVOUR AND THE CHURCH.

A sharp correspondence has taken place between the Archbishop of Chambery and Count Cavour. The latter tells the Archbishop that the Government of Piedmont respects the church, but when any members of the clergy, whether they be bishop, archbishop, or cardinal, violate the laws, and affect an insulting contempt for the king and our institutions we are resolved to apply the laws, even though such a course should make us pass for persecutors in the eyes of a party who preach tolerance, while it follows the maxims, in virtue of which, the child Mortara was snatched from its parents, and the husband and wife were banished from their country.

NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

Count Cavour has given a grand banquet to the Diplomatic body, at which the envoys from the King of Naples were present.

The "Iris," a new constitutional journal published at Naples, points out under reserve the conditions on which Sardinia is willing to consent to an alliance with Naples—namely, an exchange of troops, 20,000 Piedmontese to be sent to Naples, and 30,000 Neapolitan to Piedmont.

MAIL NEWS.

The Indus, with the heavy portion of the Bombay Mails, has arrived at Southampton, with dates from Alexandria, July 12th, Malta 16th, Giberaltar 21st.

THE LATE ENGAGEMENT AT MELAZZO—GARIBALDI WOUNDED.

GENOA, JULY 26.—It is stated that the Garibaldian suffered great loss in an engagement near Melazzo. It is asserted that Garibaldi was wounded in the foot. Garibaldi ordered several inhabitants of Melazzo to be shot for having fought against him.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY.—The steamship Edinburg arrived here this morning from New York, with dates to the 14th inst. News anticipated.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The falling-off in exports during June, which apparently amounts to 13 per cent., as compared with June last year, is to be accounted for by the operation of a clause in a recent act of Parliament, which allows to exporters a delay of six days after the sailing of the vessel for the correction of their entries. Possibly, therefore, they would, in the regular form, have exhibited little variation. The monthy returns show apparently a great decline as regards cotton manufactures, owing chiefly to the unfavourable state of the Indian market There is, however, a remarkable increase in woollen and worsted yarns.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

The "Herald" says that letters from Newcastle-upon-Tyne positively contradict the suspension of Mr. Jonathan Prestman, which was reported to have taken place on Tuesday; and in a conspicuous part of the same paper regret is expressed that currency was given to the report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. Truro, M.A., in a letter to the "Times," defends Garibaldi against certain insinuations of Signor Farini, late agent of the Sardinian Cabinet.

The Dutch Company's sales of Java sugar in Holland were held yesterday, and went at an average advance of 1 florin on the May sales, the refining qualities being most in demand.

It is announced that Garibaldi's men had gained a victory at Melazzo on the 23rd July.

At Paris, according to the "Times" correspondent, it is surmised that the Dictator has already landed on the mainland, and no one would be surprised to learn that he had reached Naples without striking a blow, and that even the Royalist army had fraternised with his volunteers.

THE MAIL BETWEEN DUBLIN AND LONDON.—A notice has been issued by the Post-office authorities, announcing that the intended acceleration of the mail will not take place on the 1st of August, in consequence of the new steamers not being ready.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Chatters Jackson, a clown attached to Hengler's Circus, who fell off a car near the drawbridge, Irishtown, yesterday morning, and who received thereby a severe wound on the back of the head, died last night, in Mercer's Hospital. An inquest will be held on the body this day, by Dr. White.

THE ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.—William Johnston, the man who suffered severe injuries from fracture of the leg and concussion of the brain, on Tuesday last, is progressing favourably under the care of Dr. Bevan, of Mercer's Hospital. Matthew Dooley, the young man who received contusion on the above occasion, and who was conveyed to Baggot-street Hospital, is also going on well. It is believed that both will recover.

VISITATION.—The annual Visitation of the clergy of the Diocese of Down, will be held in the Holywood Church, on Tuesday next, 31st instant, at eleven o'clock. There will be full choral service, and the Lord Bishop will deliver a charge, as usual, on the occasion. After the Visitation, the Bishop will entertain the clergy to dinner at the Palace.—"Belfast News-Letter."

SPORTING.

ATHLETIC GAMES—ROTUNDO GARDENS.

These sports will take place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock. The following is a list of the committee who have undertaken the management of the affair:—

J J D LaTouche, Esq; Captain Bland, 76th Regiment; H R Murry, Esq; R Christian, Esq; Captain Heron, 76th Regiment; T R Brunskill, Esq.

List and description of the different prizes:—

1st—The champion's belt, composed of rich emerald green silk velvet, embroidered in gold letters "The Champion of Ireland," with a silver clasp, ornamented with a wreath of shamrocks encircling the inscription for "the four-mile flat race." The party winning this will be also entitled to the champion's gold medal for the four-mile flat race. The second will be entitled to the large silver medal, with a suitable inscription. There are also eight other large silver medals fitted into Morocco cases, and with loops to be worn round the neck:—

1. For 1,000 yards flat race; 2. 100 yards flat race, for youths under sixteen; 3. Vaulting with the hands; 4. Vaulting with the pole; 5. Running high leap; 6. Throwing the heavy weight; 7. Hurdle race; 8. scratch race.

In addition to the above there are eight silver medals for minor and second prizes, viz.:—

1. For third place in four mile flat race; 2. 100 yards flat race; 3. 100 yards race for youths; 4. Vaulting with the hands; 5. Vaulting with the pole; 6. Running high leap; 7. Throwing the heavy weight; 8. Hurdle race.

The above novel and valuable prizes can be seen at the manufacturers', Messrs. Waterhouse and Company, Dame-street.

SCENES IN CALABRIA.—We crossed incredible precipices; we skirted horrible abysses, creeping along while the ground crumbled like salt beneath our feet; we slid down declivities almost perpendicular; thickets we pierced, cutting through briars and brushwood; we traversed torrents foaming like champagne, beautiful fields and meadows like the landscapes of Claude, fruit-bearing vineyards and olive-trees the size of oaks. Who can tell the dangers, the escapes, the ravishing sights, the ecstacies of this fifteen hours' ride? I myself was half intoxicated. My horse slid like a skater, climbed like a cat, made himself little, picked himself up, elongated himself when necessary, and passed along paths narrow as threads of silk, and winding by the sides of precipices 500 to 600 feet below.—"Cornhill Magazine" for August.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The Band of the 76th Regiment will, by permission of Colonel Smyth, play at Kingstown, this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. Regazzoli, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—

1 Overture,	"The Fairy Lake,"	Auber.
2 Aria,	"Titus,"	Mozart.
3 Galop,	"Frieden Jubel,"	Kuhner.
4 Selection,	"Bohemian Girl,"	Balfe.
5 Quadrille,	"Off to Charleston,"	D'Albert.
6 Sicilian Song,	"Nenella"	Badia.
7 Selection,	"Irish Melodies,"	Tutton.
8 Valse,	"Il Bacio,"	Arditi.

God save the Queen.

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday, at the board-room, Sussex-place—

JOHN HAZLER, Esq., in the chair.

Present—John Hazler, James Gorman, John Samuels, Patrick Slator, Patrick Murray, John Butler, John Sullivan, Thomas Carey.

The Secretary (Mr. Murray) read a report from the inspector of roads, stating that the road at Sandycove was in a bad condition, as the mud had accumulated in heaps.

It was then resolved the Secretary should be directed to write to the contractor on the subject.

A letter was also read, which was received from the Galway Town Commissioners of Galway, enclosing the following resolution and petition adopted by them:—

Resolved—"That our Secretary be directed to write by this night's post to the several corporations and town commissioners in this country, enclosing a copy of the petition adopted this day by the board, requesting that they would adopt a petition for presentation to the House of Commons, without delay; and also that they would call on their town and county members to attend the discussion, fixed for Thursday next, the 2nd of August, to vote for the confirmation of the subsidy granted to the Royal Atlantic Steam Navigation Company for conveyance of the mails from Galway to the United States and British America."

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Citizens and Burgesses of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the Town Commissioners of Galway,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—"That we view with alarm and regret any attempt to disturb the subsidy granted to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, and which had prominently for its laudable object, the promoting and maintaining the quickest and safest route between Europe and America; the rescinding of the above would inflict on this country many sad and discouraging results, and particularly to the shareholders. Your petitioners would, therefore, earnestly pray that your honourable House would confirm the act and grant so well considered, on the faith of which several thousands of persons of small means have embarked their capital; the undertaking being one which enlisted their sympathies by the reliance they had both on the good faith of the Government, and the national character of such undertaking."

Mr. Samuels said, if the petition were to be adopted by the Kingstown Commissioners, no time should be lost, as the debate on the question of the Galway subsidy, he understood, was fixed for Thursday next. He considered the Government were most anxious, if they could, to throw the subsidy over, and it could only be maintained in its integrity by powerful exertion. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he would move the adoption of the petition. The question was one of great importance to the country, and most deeply interesting to them all. He understood that the late board of the company was dissolved, and that Mr. Lever had sent in his resignation. A new board had been formed, and the affairs of the company would be placed under its management.

Mr. Sullivan thought the petition of the Commissioners a fair one, and seconded the motion for its adoption, which was passed.

It was then agreed the petition should be transmitted to the county members, who should be requested to present it to Parliament.

The Secretary next read a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury from the inhabitants of Kingstown, which was proposed for adoption on the subject of licensing the refreshment-room at the railway. The memorial stated by the Act of 6th and 7th William 4th, chap. 117, section 56, it was not lawful for magistrates to grant such a license as this without the consent of the Town Commissioners. The Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company had let their late waiting-room as a refreshment-room, and the present proprietor had made three applications for a license, the last being on the 26th June, but they were refused by the great majority of the bench of magistrates. There were about fifty public-houses, several confectionary shops, three first-class hotels, some second and third-rate taverns in Kingstown, near enough to the station. The Town Commissioners had applied to the Harbour Board not to give their sanction to the application for the license, and they learned with surprise, when the case came on at sessions, that the Harbour Commissioners had given their sanction. The memorial concluded by asking their lordships to direct the Harbour Commissioners to withdraw their sanction for their license.

Mr. Samuels inquired if, under Mr. Gladstone's Act, the refreshment-room would be entitled to a license?

The Secretary said it would if the bill was passed.

Mr. Samuels said the Harbour Commissioners appeared to have acted in the face of the Act of Parliament, and he did not think they were warranted in so acting, at least without having written to the Town Commissioners on the subject.

Mr. Gorman considered a good effect would be produced by adopting and forwarding that memorial. It would be sent to the Harbour Commissioners by the Lords of the Treasury, and the Harbour Commissioners would then have an opportunity of seeing what the opinion of the Town Commissioners was on the subject.

Mr. Slator said that although the license had been refused by an overwhelming majority at the sessions, still it was right they should strengthen their opposition to it as much as possible. They had been put to great expense every session in opposing such applications. He would, therefore, move the adoption of the report.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the resolution, which was carried.

A Commissioner remarked that one of the new boats for the improved mail service was expected to arrive in the harbour to-morrow (this day). He was also glad to hear that the head-quarters of the packet station would be at Kingstown and not at Holyhead. Therefore, any of the boats not actually in use would be in Kingstown.

Other Commissioners remarked that Kingstown was the most suitable place for the head-quarters.

The usual routine business having been disposed of, the board adjourned.

IRISH MODEL YACHT CLUB.

The yachts of this club will cruise in company in Dublin Bay, under command of their captain of the fleet this day, 28th July, at 3½ o'clock (weather permitting).

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Porter.)

A woman named Mary Leonard was sentenced to one months' imprisonment for violently assaulting Police-constable John Cooper, in Adelaide-street.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

At a meeting of the society, held in the Rotundo on Friday, the 13th instant, "for the purpose of drawing the increased attention of Protestants to this most important institution"—Colonel Sinclair in the chair—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Rev. G. Dalton, and seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, D.D.—

"Resolved—That the object of this society, namely, 'to provide for the destitute orphans of mixed marriages, and bring them up in the religion of their Protestant parent,' commends itself to our warmest sympathy and support."

Proposed by the Rev. A. M. Pollock, and seconded by the Rev. E. S. Abbott—

"Resolved—That while humbly thankful to Almighty God for the large measure of success which has attended the operations of this society, it is our duty to use increased exertions to place the society in such a position that it shall not be obliged to refuse admission to any really deserving case from want of sufficient funds."

Proposed by the Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, seconded by the Rev. A. S. Fuller—

"Resolved—That as the following donations have been kindly offered—viz., £5 towards the admission of the seven orphans rejected at the last election, £50 for the proposed training establishment, and £100 for the reserve fund—the most strenuous efforts be forthwith made to secure the same by compliance with the specified conditions, and that special collecting cards be issued for this purpose."

In accordance with these Resolutions, the committee have issued an appeal, which appears in your advertising columns this day.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The acceleration of the mails to and from England, which was to have commenced on the 1st of August, has been unavoidably postponed, owing to the non-completion of more than one of the large steamers which were to have been employed between Kingstown and Holyhead.

The changes on the same date in the local deliveries and collections of letters, which have already been announced, must also, for the present, be postponed.

G. C. CORNWALL.

General Post Office, 27th July, 1860.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.		1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, July 21.........	459	15	4	..	389	8	9
Belfast and Northern Counties, July 21	1420	4	0	..	1397	4	3
Belfast and County Down, July 21.......	669	7	0	..	681	13	4
Cork and Bandon, July 21................	346	1	9	..	319	15	11
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, July 21..	554	5	5	..	512	19	9
Dublin and Belfast Junction, July 22....	1323	1	0	..	1222	18	0
Dublin and Drogheda, July 22...........	1976	13	0	..	1949	1	0
Dublin and Wicklow, July 21...........	2221	7	0	..	2290	13	0
Dundalk Ennisk. & Londonderry, July 22	1797	0	0	..	1467	18	5
Great Southern & Western, July 21*......	8185	9	0	..	7312	1	0
Irish South Eastern, July 21............	213	3	0	..	229	12	0
Limerick and Ennis, July 21...........	156	16	9	..	139	15	10
Midland Great Western, July 21.........	4186	12	0	..	3870	14	0
Ulster, July 22.........................	1809	19	10	..	2005	9	4
Waterford and Limerick, July 21........	1336	1	0	..	1244	6	0
Waterford and Kilkenny, July 21.........	355	0	0	..	384	2	0
Waterford and Tramore, July 21.........	159	13	2	..	250	9	3

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open).

FOUNDLING.—A male infant, about a fortnight old, poorly clad in a brown stuff frock, flannel petticoat, and an old red and white cross-barred shawl, was found yesterday, in an open hall, in Coppinger's-row, by Police-constable 170, B. The child was given in charge temporarily to a nurse.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

By a communication dated Paris, July 26, we learn that the counter-order respecting the departure of the French troops is maintained. This counter-order is in consequence of opposition on the part of the Turkish Ambassador to the intervention of France only; that is, to single, instead of joint intervention. The apprehensions of the Turkish Government of a general massacre of the Christians in Asia Minor, in case French troops land on the coast of Syria, appears to be an additional reason for some definite measures to be adopted towards a Government which is confessedly unable to save its subjects from the fury of those barbarians. The notion of a "treaty of peace" being signed, as alleged, between the Maronites and Druses is treated as absurd. A treaty of peace between the murderers and the survivors! Cabinet councils meet here every day, and will probably do so until the Powers have come to an understanding as to what is to be done. The Emperor was on the point of starting on Monday for the Camp of Chalons, to review the regiments under marching orders, but postponed his journey in consequence of intimations from the Porte, and will not go till some arrangement is adopted. He went yesterday to Versailles to review the artillery of the Imperial Guard.

Among people the most likely to be moved by fears of future complicities arising from the Syrian butcheries, and of advantage being taken of them by others to promote their own views, there is but one feeling of indignation and one cry for the summary chastisement of the Druses. They think, and justly, that all such calculations weigh very light when compared with the enormous scandal that a Government, saved only the other day from her powerful enemy at the cost of the blood and treasure of two great nations, should be unable or unwilling to prevent such crimes. Mere political considerations are lost sight of, and the desire of all parties is chastisement. The nations of the West should not show themselves worse Christians than Abdel-Kader.

The French Academy, at its last sitting, awarded, for the first time, the triennial prize founded by M. Achille E. Halphen for the work which the Academy should judge the most remarkable in a literary or historical point of view, and the most deserving for its moral tendency. On the present occasion this prize was awarded to the *Histoire d'Angleterre*, by M. Emile de Bonnechose. Besides its literary merit, M. de Bonnechose's work is remarkable, not merely for research and accuracy, but for a spirit of impartiality which we do not often find in histories of England written by foreigners. The Academy was so convinced of its merits that the prize was voted unanimously.

SARDINIA.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, July 23rd, says:—

Among the arrivals to-day at Turin are two more Neapolitan officers, who having resigned, have come here to serve as subalterns or even as privates under Victor Emmanuel. They belonged to the artillery. We have received the news that the provinces of Reggio and Basilicata refuse any longer to recognise the government of the Bourbon, and that the police with its usual adjunct—the army—do not dare to attempt to suppress this new rebellion. Garibaldi will not enter a tranquil country to stir up rebellion, and seduce the people from their allegiance to a respected Government; he will enter a country already in revolution, as he did in Sicily; he will come to a country already become its own ruler, and determined no longer to submit to a vile tyranny.

At the dinner given yesterday to the Neapolitan envoys by Count Cavour, at his own residence, and not at the ministry of foreign affairs, as official dinners generally are, Sir James Hudson, the English representative, was present, with other diplomatists, and some of Count Cavour's colleagues. Politics was a tabooed subject; not a toast was drunk, nor an allusion made, having reference to any public question. Signor Manna pleased every one by the simplicity of his manners and the kindly expression of his features. He is personally the friend of Carlo Poerio, Devincenzi, and other honoured exiles. He himself, two months ago, was inquired after by the police, who wanted to arrest him, but he was too well concealed, and their search was vain. In addition to the disappointment attending this futile mission on which he has been sent, he had another unpleasant disturbance on the morning of Saturday last. A thief introduced himself into his room and robbed him of his watch and four English razors. The police have discovered the man, but not the stolen goods. Our police is too often inefficient. Those of Parma were lately more fortunate, having managed to surprise a priest actually holding in his hand some reactionary documents of great importance. Mention was found made in them of a coalition against France and England, with tolerably broad hints as to the means the "sanfedists" intend adopting in Italy. They hope much from the involuntary aid of the Mazzinians, and they advise their most trusted partizans to pretend to be followers of that party, this being the mode of luring the Italian revolution from the right path, by which error the reactionary party would eventually triumph. This arrest has already led to important revelations.

Respecting the Pope's allocution, an observation has been made here that ought not to be withheld from publicity. In his Jeremiad against Piedmont and Garibaldi, the Pope sides with Austria, the King of Naples, and the Duke of Modena, but has not a word of pity for the Christians in the East, not a word of indignation against the Druses. This self-called father of the universal Catholic church, sees nothing in the wide world but that which more immediately concerns himself—that is, his temporal power. Hence Victor Emmanuel, who does not bombard cities, and Garibaldi, who displays clemency to his prisoners and wounded enemies, appear to his Holiness more cruel than the Druses. Let them slay all the Maronites if they will; what does that concern the Pope? Their massacres will not deprive him of territory, nor his pocket of Peter's pence.

The French medals in commemoration of last year's war were solemnly distributed yesterday in the Municipal Palace to a battalion of the National Guard of Turin, which went to Alessandria and garrisoned that fortress in common with some regiments of the line. The French resident minister, the general of the National Guard, and a large assemblage of officers and citizens, were present at the ceremony.

The Minister of the Interior intends despatching to the Romagnas a reinforcement of carbineers to keep down the robbers who have been sent into those parts from the Papal States expressly to disturb the public order and make the world believe that our new constitutional Government is weak and insecure. But whatever state the Romagnas may get into, it can never become so bad as it was during the sway of the Pontifical authorities.

Stranger than Fiction.—A whisper passed round the table about hands having been seen or felt. Unable to answer for what happened to others, I will speak only of what I observed myself. The table cover was drawn over my knees, as it was with the others. I felt distinctly a twitch, several times repeated, at my knee. It was the sensation of a boy's hand, partly scratching, partly striking and pulling me in play. It went away. Others described the same sensation; and the celerity with which it frolicked, like Puck, under the table, now at one side and now at another, was surprising. Soon after, what seemed to be a large hand came under the table cover, and with the fingers clustered to a point, raised it between me and the table. Somewhat too eager to satisfy my curiosity, I seized it, felt it very sensibly, but it went out like air in my grasp. I know of no analogy in connection with the sense of touch by which I could make the nature of that feeling intelligible. It was as palpable as any soft substance, velvet or pulp; and at the touch it seemed as solid; but pressure reduced it to air. It was now suggested that one of the party should hold the handbell under the table; which was no sooner done than it was taken away, and after being rung at different points was finally returned, still under the table, into the hand of another person. While this was going forward the white sheets were seen moving, and gradually disappeared over the edge of the table. Long afterwards we heard them creasing and crumpling on the floor, and saw them returned again to the table; but there was no writing upon them. In the same way the flowers which lay near the edge were removed. The semblance of what seemed a hand, with white, long, and delicate fingers, rose up slowly in the darkness, and bending over a flower, suddenly vanished with it. This occurred two or three times; and although each appearance was not equally palpable to every person, there was no person who did not see some of them. The flowers were distributed in the manner in which they had been removed; a hand of which the lambent gleam was visible, slowly ascending from beneath the cover, and placing the flower in the hand for which it was intended. In the flower stands in the adjoining window we could hear geranium blossoms snapped off, which were afterwards thrown to different persons. Still more extraordinary was that which followed, or rather which took place while we were watching this transfer of the flowers. Those who had keen eyes, and who were in the best position for catching the light upon the instrument, declared that they saw the accordion in motion. I could not. It was as black as pitch to me. But concentrating my attention on the spot where I supposed it to be, I soon perceived a dark mass rise awkwardly above the edge of the table, and then go down, the instrument emitting a single sound produced by its being struck against the table as it went over. It descended to the floor in silence; and a quarter of an hour afterwards, when we were engaged in observing some fresh phenomena, we heard the accordion beginning to play where it lay on the ground. Apart from the wonderful consideration of its being played without hands—no less wonderful was the fact of its being played in a narrow space which would not admit of its being drawn out with the requisite freedom to its full extent. We listened with suspended breadth. The air was wild, and full of strange transitions; with a wail of the most pathetic sweetness running through it. The execution was no less remarkable for its delicacy than its power. When the notes swelled in some of the bold passages, the sound rolled through the room with an astounding reverberation; then, gently subsiding, sank into a strain of divine tenderness. But it was the close that touched the hearts, and drew the tears of the listeners.—*Cornhill Magazine for August.*

Metropolitan Hall.—In order chiefly to reach the young men in the city on that night, Saturday evening prayer meetings have been held in the Hall for the last three months. Ministers and people of various denominations have freely conducted and engaged in them, and blessing has resulted to many. But the expenses are beyond the collections; and it is felt that many persons, if aware of how the account stands, would be unwilling to allow the remainder wholly to fall upon one individual. The balance deficient amounts to £26 5s. 6d., and contributions of all those willing to subscribe to liquidate the expenses of a cause from which so much good has already arisen, are requested to transmit them to Mr. Erson, 39, Henry-street.

THE CASE OF THE IRISH POOR—SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

House of Commons, Thursday.

The Select Committee on Irremovable Poor, sat to-day. Present—Mr. Villiers (chairman); Sir Edward Grogan, Sir William Miles, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Knight, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Beecroft.

Mr. Knight, a member of the committee, was examined, and said he had paid much attention to the Irish question. His opinion was that irremovability was a sort of bastard settlement and a very bad thing. Pitt proposed that five years' residence should confer a settlement, in 1794 or 1796. Had that proposal been carried out in 1846, the committee would not be in their present difficulty. Irremovability was a bad and awkward substitute for settlement. Its inferiority to settlement was chiefly to be seen in the case of the Irish poor. Many witnesses told the committee that from the moment Irish labourers took up their residence in a parish they looked forward to gaining a five years' irremovability; that they would endure the greatest hardship until they had gained it, and that whenever they had gained it, they could scarcely be induced to break their residence, by moving about in search of work. They remained fixed, and congregated in unhealthy colonies in our large towns. They could not be induced to remove into another parish, as they would be liable at once to be removed to Ireland on applying for relief. The only thing that can possibly put the Irish poor on a better footing here, was by making some kind of settlement, which they could obtain without great difficulty. No modification of irremovability could be of any service to them. They wanted to be able to gain an English settlement, and become Englishmen, removable to their place of English settlement. They should have some means afforded them of becoming Englishmen, and of losing their Irish nationality, for purposes of relief.

The Chairman—Would it be of advantage to the Irish poor to make persons irremovable from the union instead of the parish?

Mr. Knight—It would be of the smallest possible advantage to the Irish. They live in the large town parishes, which are unions in themselves, so that in nine cases out of ten the area would remain the same as it is now. This was proposed as a remedy by Mr. Baines, in the report of his committee on the removal of the Irish poor, but it is a delusion and a snare to them, and was of no use except, to keep them from insisting on that to which they have a right, in consequence of their getting a settlement. If the Irish resided in the large agricultural parishes, the proposal would be of use, but this is not so. The witnesses generally state that it would be much to the advantage of the poor to give them a settlement. I may mention one result of the present system. I have seen times of distress in which our large towns were in a wretched condition. The Irish labourer feared to leave the town to seek work elsewhere, through the dread of being sent to Ireland; he resided on festering disease, whereas, had he a settlement there, he should have gladly sought work wherever it was to be found, and been an advantage instead of remaining a burden. It must be recollected that the Irishman comes to England to seek work and place himself in independence, and the system of the law should co-operate with him in the attempt, instead of holding out a premium to become burthensome.

Mr. Potter, Vice-Chairman of the West London Union, said that they had removed a woman from London to Cork; the woman had three children with her. About four weeks after her removal she returned to one of the parishes in the West London, and became chargeable. Witness wrote to the Poor Law Board on the subject, and she stated, as appeared by correspondence, that she had gone to Mallow and applied for relief at the workhouse. They told her as she did not belong to Mallow, or her husband, they could not give permanent relief. She received relief, but left Mallow after some days, and went to Cork. The turnkey of the Cork bridewell paid her passage back to London. The London Union had removed her because she was born in Ireland. On her return, and applying for relief, the union sent her before the magistrates, but she refused to be sworn. Because she refused to be sworn, she was committed to prison for seven days. When she came out, she again refused and was re-committed. The parish had given the woman money to induce her to leave the workhouse, but did not tell her to remove to another parish. They had given her 15s; but witness could not state the agreement concluded between the woman and the union. The woman was now in a neighbouring parish, but chargeable to the union.

Mr. Gregory—You came here to complain of the Irish giving the woman money to return to Ireland?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Gregory—Have you not yourselves been taking a leaf out of the Irish book?

Witness—It was not the same case.

Mr. Herbert—It was not; for in the one case the contribution came from a private individual; in the other, you were guilty of an illegal act, in misappropriating the union funds.

To the Chairman—The Board of Guardians approved of giving the money. Witness objected to the gift, because the woman had persisted in making herself chargeable. He had no higher motive in refusing the money.

To Sir William Miles—The woman has been supporting herself and her children since her return. He could not say what age the children were, but they were so young that they could not shift for themselves. There were chargeable at present to the West London Union 18 adults and 31 children liable for removal to Ireland, if the magistrates of London would sign the necessary order.

The Chairman—You wish to signify that the magistrates won't remove them?

Witness—Mr. Potter, Alderman Salomons, and Alderman Copeland have reproved the parish officers for bringing poor before them with a view to being removed. The persons had been in the same parish for five years. There were a large number of Irish poor in the union who were irremovable. In consequence of the magistrates of London being opposed to removals altogether, they were unwilling to enforce the law when the officers brought the poor before them.

The Chairman—Do you always resort to the means you employed in the case of this poor woman to induce the poor to remove from one parish to another?

The Witness—Not always. The West London Union has suffered greatly from the chargeability of persons who have no claim whatever from the union. We never send the Irish away without giving them money; and we complain, in the case of the woman that, after we had been put to great expense to remove the pauper, she returned to us, and the Poor Law Commissioners refused to give us any relief when we entered into correspondence with them on the subject.

The Chairman—How long is it since the magistrates of London refused to make these orders of removal?

Witness—Within the last few years.

The Chairman—What objection have they to give the order?

Witness—They object because the poor are Irish.

The Chairman—Do the magistrates refuse to remove English poor?

Witness—They have not the same objection.

Mr. Gregory—Do you ever apply to a magistrate to make out an order of removal at his private residence?

Witness—Never.

Mr. Maguire—How were the poor removed to Ireland whom you did send back?

Witness—I speak of seven or eight years ago, when city magistrates had not the same objection.

Mr. Maguire—But 480 Irish paupers were removed last year. How was this effected?

Witness—By orders given by the police magistrates, who have not the same objections to make out the orders.

Mr. Maguire—You mentioned this poor woman's case as one instance out of hundreds of paupers returned from Cork to London, by money given them in Cork. Will you venture to say that fifty paupers were ever returned on your hands from Cork? I ask you, of your own knowledge?

Witness—I am sure there are fifty.

The Chairman—What alterations in the law would you recommend?

Witness suggested the increase of the area of chargeability, in order to prevent small parishes or unions from being exposed to undue taxation. He would make the city of London proper one union, and the rest of the metropolis another. There were parts of the city of London which never contributed a shilling towards the relief of the poor; as, for instance, some of the Inns of Court, which were extra-parochial. The cost of relief should be extended over a whole county, and be allotted by a financial board in the same manner as the county rate was distributed.

The Chairman—Do you object to the continuance of removability?

Witness—If an uniform rating were adopted, the necessity for removal would be done away with.

Mr. Sotheron Escourt, President of the Poor Law Board, in the Government of Lord Derby, said he disapproved of the Irremovable Law, as introduced in the year 1845. It was brought in to mitigate the hardships of the Law of Settlement, but had led to as great grievances. He would abolish the status of irremovability, and return to parochial settlement, giving a right to obtain this settlement after a short term of residence. He thought it undesirable to fix on a term of years to establish settlement, he would limit the right to a number of weeks, say 130 weeks, so as to induce the poor to continue in a parish. Settlement by birth should not hold after the age of 21, and whatever period of residence would be deemed—say 2½ or 3 years—suitable to entitle to settlement, if the person was absent from the parish for the same period he should be accounted to have lost his settlement in that parish. Some hardships might thereby ensue to the unsettled poor; but an inducement would be held out to the labouring man to reside in the same parish. He should like to give a right of settlement to a man who had laboured in the same parish for 130 weeks, and to entitle him to choose that settlement, whether of labour or residence, he preferred. This did away with the evil of poor removing for better lodgings from one parish to another. Thus residence or working in the same parish for 130 weeks entitled the labourer to settlement; absence for the same time deprived him of this settlement. He would not depend on the statements of the labourer to entitle him; but any machinery necessary for this purpose would be very simple.

GAS LIGHTING AT PAKENHAM HALL.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Longford has recently arranged to have this magnificent residence lighted with gas. In common with many of our nobility, including his grace the Duke of Leinster, the noble Earl has entrusted Messrs. Edmundson and Co., Gas Engineers of this city, to execute the work, by means of their patent gas apparatus.

Fatal Accident.—A child, aged four years, named Margaret M'Manus, died yesterday, in Richmond Hospital from the effects of burns which she received at her residence, at the Brohan, county Dublin. An inquest will be held on the body this day.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TYRONE—Omagh, Thursday, July 26—(Continued.)

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE DUNGANNON MURDER.

Mr. Major, in stating the case for the Crown, said the prisoner was charged with the very serious crime of murder, under circumstances of a very aggravated nature. He said this, not for the purpose of exciting any prejudice against the prisoner, but to entreat them to give the case their very best attention. As this case had given rise to much comment in the county, he called on the jury to divest their minds of all prejudice, and approach it as if they never heard it discussed. It would be their duty to give the case their most serious consideration, and if, after hearing the entire evidence, a reasonable doubt existed in their minds, they would give it to the prisoner. He then proceeded to state the case as disclosed by the evidence.

Evidence was then given of the finding of Constable M'Clelland's body, in the Rev. Mr. Quain's avenue, about a mile from Dungannon, to which place, it is supposed, the prisoner had induced the deceased to accompany him, in order to obtain the rev. gentleman's influence in obtaining a mitigation of the order of the Inspector-General of Constabulary, which sentenced him to be reduced to the rank of sub-constable for six months, and removal from Dungannon, for having been privately married to Mrs. Holden, without leave.

Sub-Inspector Mathews was examined, and read the official documents connected with the prisoner's application to get married, which had been favourably recommended to the authorities by the witness. In the meantime, however, it was discovered that Mrs. Holden had borne a child to the prisoner. He was reported, and confessed the truth. The authorities, on learning the state of the case, ordered his reduction, and removal to another station.

Some witnesses were next examined, but their testimony was not material, inasmuch as they could not identify the prisoner as the party concerned in the murder. They generally testified that on the evening of the 5th December last, they saw two men on the road between Dungannon and the Rev. Mr. Quain's demesne, about the hour of seven in the evening. The more material evidence follows.

Hugh Gregg, examined by Mr. Henderson—I was returning from Stewartstown to Dungannon, on the night of the 5th December; after passing Mr. Quain's gate I met two men dressed as policemen; one was dressed as a horseman, the other differently; one had a large cloak and a small cap, the other had on a large cap or hat; they were on the footpath, going in the direction of Mr. Quain's; I knew neither of the men; a jaunting-car passed me at Mrs. Wade's.

To Mr. Butt—Made a remark to a man, named Archer, who was with me, that the policemen were intoxicated.

Robert Archer, examined by Mr. Hunter—I was in company with last witness on the night of 5th December; near Mr. Quain's gate met two policemen; one was Sergeant M'Clelland, deceased, the other was the horse-policeman; I knew the latter well, but did not know his name [identifies the prisoner]; I pointed out the place to the county surveyor; they had big coats on them, and were walking easy; Gregg remarked did I see the one drunk policeman arming home the other; I said not at all—it's Sergeant M'Clelland and the horse-policeman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butt—There were people on the road that night behind the policemen.

To the Court—I got into Dungannon between six and seven o'clock.

Henry Holland, examined by Mr. Johnston—I am a process-server, and live within half a mile of Dungannon; I recollect the night of 5th December last; I was out on business on the Coalisland-road, and returned to Dungannon; in returning I passed Mr. Quain's gate; after passing it I met two persons; one was the "black sergeant" and the other the orderly serjeant; M'Clelland was the black sergeant, Holden was the other; he was the mounted policeman; there is the identical man [pointing to the prisoner]; they were on the footpath; M'Clelland, who was next the curb-stone, spoke to me; he said it was a fine night; I said it was and passed on; Holden was on the left of M'Clelland; it was a moonlight night; after passing them I had occasion to sit down on the road, while going on to Dungannon; I stopped at a place I pointed out to Mr. Williamson; while stopping I heard a shot fired; this was about five minutes after I passed them; they had about as far to go to reach Mr. Quain's gate as I had where I stopped; the shot sounded in the direction they went in, but I thought it might be farther away; I heard a second shot; there might be two minutes between the shots; the second shot was in the same direction as the first; shortly after the prisoner passed me; he was coming from the direction of Mr. Quain's gate; he was on the footpath, I was on the opposite side of the road; he walked very quick; he had the same cloak on him, but it was gathered up round him; I wondered to see him return alone; I had a good view of the prisoner; I returned to Dungannon, and purchased a pound of candles in Humphrey Williamson's, of Scotch-street; I was thirsty and warm, and went next into Wright's public-house; I drank half a glass of whiskey, and Wright accompanied me to the court-house; there was a meeting to be in the court-house at seven o'clock; the meeting had begun went I went in; this was about half an hour after I met the policeman on the road; next day I heard M'Clelland was killed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butt—I don't know how long the meeting had been going on when I went into the court-house; I had met Holden, though I did not know his name, five or six times a day in Dungannon; after I passed the policemen I saw no woman following them; I did not see four men behind them; there might have parties followed the policemen, as I was sitting behind a heap of stones; I stopped on the road, I think, about seven or eight minutes; I never said punctually I was in Dungannon court-house that evening at 7 o'clock; I never swore punctually what time it was I met the policemen; I swear they were not arm in arm together; M'Clelland was on the right of the footpath, and Holden on the left.

Dr. Mooney, of Dungannon, examined by Mr. Leathem—Was attending a sick call on the Coalisland-road, on the night of the 5th December last; I met the mail car at Mrs. Hughes' farm-house; M'Bride is the driver; I met men and women on the footpath farther on; at Mr. Brown's gate I saw a man sitting; I proceeded on, and met a cart at the end of Mr. Quain's wall; Mr. Quain's gate I passed about two perches, when I heard a shot; my horse frightened, and ran on two or three perches; I then heard another shot; there might be about a minute between the shots; I left Dungannon at ten minutes to seven o'clock; I drive about six miles an hour; on returning I observed a crowd, and was taken in to examine the deceased's wounds; it was then between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Rev. William Quain, examined by Mr. Major—I am Rector of Dungannon; I reside about an English mile from town; on the evening of 5th December, about seven o'clock, I heard two shots in rather rapid succession, the sound coming from the road; the avenue is about 170 yards long.

To Mr. Butt—I know the hour by it being tea time.

George Marshall, examined by Mr. Henderson—I keep a druggist's shop in Church-street, Dungannon; on the night of 5th December I saw Holden standing in the centre of the Diamond, about half-past seven o'clock; he had his horseman's cloak on; I spoke to him, saying it was a rough night; he said it was; I passed on to the shop; I saw him shortly after from my own shop door, he was going towards the market square, and walking fast; he had his cloak round him—it was gathered tightly round him.

Francis Cairns, constable of police, examined—I remember the night of 5th December; I entered Holden's room that night, by order of the head-constable, to look after his appointment; it was 9 o'clock; I saw a letter on the table directed to Head-Constable M'Gowan—[letter handed in and identified]—that letter is in the handwriting of the prisoner; I gave it to the head-constable; I went into the stable that night with Major Knox; Mr. Mathews' horse was absent; I saw Holden's cloak lying there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butt—I never recollect a threat being used to take away Holden's life by a railway navvie, named Duggan.

Major Knox, M.P., examined by Mr. Johnston—I recollect the evening of the 5th December last; I went to the police barrack, and entered the stable, in company with some of the police; it was between 10 and 11 o'clock; on the saddle-stand I got a cloak folded; I took it and examined it; it was a horse-policeman's cloak, and on it were stains of blood.

To the Court—The stains were fresh stains; I rubbed one and the blood was not hard; I got Holden's letter to the head-constable from a constable; read it, initialled it, and gave it back to the constable.

Owen M'Gowan, head-constable, examined by Mr. Leathem—Was in charge of Dungannon station on the 5th December last; I had 13 men under me; Constable Holden was the mounted man; I was directed by Sub-inspector Mathews to make inquiries as to Mrs. Holden; I made them, and reported to Mr. Mathews, the sub-inspector; the prisoner saw my report—[handed in]—read Holden the order for his reduction; it was dated the 7th of November; I saw Holden go down Perry-street about eight o'clock; he had his cloak on him; I entered his room that night, and examined his pouch; it contained eight rounds of ammunition; it should have contained ten rounds; I saw the pouch on the 2nd December; it contained ten rounds; his pistol was also missing; afterwards went to the stable, and saw that Mr. Mathews' horse was missing; found a cloak [produced]; I examined it, and found stains of blood on it; I have a bullet [produced] which was compared with those in use by the constabulary; Mr. Stanley produced a cartridge paper, which corresponded with that in the other cartridges in the barrack.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butt—I saw pouches which held fourteen cartridges; the prisoner's pouch held only ten cartridges; all the policemen in the barrack had access to the pouches; I never heard of a threat being used against Constable M'Clelland's life; his ribs had been broken by some refractory prisoners; informations were sworn by Mr. Mathews against Holden that evening.

James Ferran, mounted constable, examined by Mr. Major—I got a pouch from Head-constable M'Gowan; "J. Holden" is marked on it.

Head-constable M'Gowan identified the pouch as that used by Holden. It holds ten cartridges.

John Cooke deposed that he found a piece of paper in Mr. Quain's demesne, on the morning of the 6th December, about twenty-five yards from the gate.

Edward Hazleton deposed to giving the piece of paper alluded to to Mr. Stanley.

Charles Stanley, Esq., a magistrate, deposed that he received a piece of paper from the last witness [produced].

Head-constable M'Gowan said the piece of paper produced corresponded with the constabulary cartridges.

Dr. Barnett, examined by Mr. Hunter—I examined the body of the late Constable M'Clelland on the night of the 5th December, I found a bullet wound on the back, on the left side, it traversed the body to the pit of the stomach; there were punctured and lacerated wounds on the head and face, and a bullet wound between the eyes; the skull was beaten in; I extracted a bullet which I marked [produced]; I compared it with a bullet handed me by Head-constable M'Gowan; I weighed and balanced it in the scale, and they agreed in weight; Constable M'Clelland died from the wounds.

Head-constable M'Gowan—The bullet I gave Dr. Barnett is a constabulary bullet.

To Mr. Butt—And used by others also.

Patrick O'Hare deposed—I live midway between Monaghan town and Monaghan railway station; on the morning of 6th December I was awoke about one o'clock; my mother had the door open; a man was standing at the door; he wore a kind of grey coat, with a cap, and had a horse; he said he wished to stop till morning, the night being severe; he said he was going to Monaghan-road station; he asked what time the train would go; I said about seven for Dundalk and eight for Enniskillen; he put up the horse in the barn and took off the saddle; it was a military saddle; he returned to the house and took off his clothes; the man wore something like policemen's clothes; I don't know what time he left the house in the morning; he took the horse with him.

Isaiah Breakey—I live at Monaghan-road station, and keep a public-house; on the 6th December last a stranger came to my house, [identifies Holden as the man]; it was about five o'clock in the morning; I opened the door; the man looked like a gentleman; he was on horseback; he had on a grey coat and cap; he asked stable accommodation for a few hours; he said he was going to Castleblayney; I took the horse into the barn; the prisoner stayed with me while I groomed the horse; there was a bedstead in the room; I placed the saddle on the bed; the prisoner removed it, and put it under the bedtick, saying that as it was a military saddle it might be taken notice of; I asked him if he travelled far; he said not very far; he was cold, and asked a glass of grog; I gave him some liquor; he wore a moustache, and kept the collar of his coat up round his face; the stationmaster slept in my house; after taking the drink he said he would go to the station; I told him to wait till the stationmaster would rise; I had to go away, and returned about five o'clock in the evening; the horse was there; I gave him to Head-constable Phayre, of Ballybay.

William Gordon, stationmaster, Monaghan-road—I live in last witness' house; I recollect a man coming to it in winter; that is the man—[pointing to prisoner]—he was in the kitchen when I left Breakey's to go to the station; I gave but one second-class ticket by the first train for Castleblayney; the prisoner got that ticket.

Ann Quinn deposed—I live in Dundalk with Mrs. Kenealy, who keeps a lodging-house; on Tuesday, 6th December, a man came at nine o'clock to the house; that is the man—[pointing to prisoner]—he asked for breakfast; I gave him some tea and steak, which he asked for; he then asked to show him the bed where he would sleep; I showed it to him—he did not like it; I showed him another; he said that would do; he asked for a razor and got it; he wore moustaches; when he was done dressing himself the police came in, asking did a young man come by the nine train; I showed M'Namara and Hickey, two policemen, into the room; I left them.

Michael M'Namara—I was stationed at Dundalk, on 6th December last; I arrested the prisoner in Kenealy's lodging-house, on that day; Constable Hickey was with me; the prisoner was dressed in uniform, with a frieze coat over it; he was brought to the barrack and cautioned by the head-constable; I asked his name, and he said he was John Holden, belonged to the constabulary, and was from Tyrone; in the course of the day, about an hour after, I asked him would he take anything to eat, and in reply he said——

The Court ruled that witness should not tell what the prisoner then said, nor allow witness to tell any confession of the prisoner while travelling with him by train in custody.

The coat worn by Holden was produced, and identified by Head-constable M'Gowan as that of the late Constable M'Clelland.

Head-constable Phayre, Ballybay, examined—I was in Isaiah Breakey's house, Monaghan station, on the 6th December; I got a horse, saddle, and bridle there; I gave them up to Sub-constable M'Dowell; the saddle was a military one.

Sub-constable M'Dowell, examined—On the 7th December, the last witness gave me a horse, saddle, and bridle; I brought them to Dungannon, and left them in the stable of the police barrack.

Mr. Williamson, county surveyor, was recalled, and identified the several places referred to on the map.

Bernard M'Kenna, examined—I got the horse spoken of from M'Dowell a few days after the 5th December; the horse was Mr. Mathews, and the saddle Holden's own.

Holden's letter to Head-constable M'Gowan, found in Dungannon barrack, was then read as follows:—

"5th December, 1859.

"Dear Sir,—You, for one, are aware of how I have been treated by those three vagabonds. I wish you to make it known as much as possible. I blame M'Clelland most; I've never met so confirmed a scoundrel in all my life as he was. Mathews was the very essence of meanness. He had the cheek to tell me he was sorry for me. I request you'll be so kind as to return Mr. Manby my sincere thanks for his exertions on my behalf, and say to him that I know how to feel grateful for his kindness. You will also be kind enough to give all my things to my unfortunate wife. Books and all in the room are mine, except a few little articles which belong to Constable Morton, which he can get of course. I've made an effort to bear up against this inhuman decision in my case, but I find the thing too much for me. I've been too good for the force, but now I go with the tide.—Farewell, yours truly, "J. Holden."

This closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. Butt requested that Sub-Inspector Mathews might be recalled.

Acceded to by the court.

Sub-Inspector Mathews, examined by Mr. Butt—On the evening of the 5th Dec. I was in Mr. Evans' demesne; Mr. Evans' place is an English mile distant from Mr. Quain's; I saw Holden at Mr. Evans' that evening when I was struck; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock; he struck me, and I swore an information to that effect.

It being half-past five o'clock, the court rose.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

Baron Hughes entered the Crown Court at 10 o'clock. The court was crowded.

John Holden having been put forward, and the jury having answered their names,

Mr. Butt proceeded to address the jury for the defence. After an eloquent introduction, the learned counsel proceeded to take his first position in proving the prisoner's innocence. This was, that some of the witnesses swore that Holden was in the police barrack on the night of the 5th December last, when the people were going to chapel, and, consequently, after 7 o'clock; while others swore that the two persons, supposed to be policemen, were on the road between Dungannon and the Rev. Mr. Quain's gate; and, therefore, the prisoner could not have been the person who assassinated Constable M'Clelland. Counsel then proceeded to sift the evidence of the several witnesses for the Crown, and pointed out what he termed discrepancies and inconsistencies in their evidence. He dwelt particularly on the improbability that, if the prisoner had murdered Constable M'Clelland a mile distant from Dungannon, in one direction, he should have returned into town, and proceeded half a mile in a different direction, and there commit an assault on his sub-inspector. He believed it impossible that even the time stated would have been sufficient for the accomplishment of both offences. Mr. Butt next relied on Holden's letter to Head-Constable M'Gowan as evidence of his innocence; that it showed no evidence of the intention to commit a murder, but rather to fly from the force. There is evidence in it of a wounded spirit, but not of a spirit which sought revenge, but rather that of one who, having got into an altercation with his superior officer, and inflicted on him a severe blow, was determined to fly from his disgrace. He next stigmatised the Constabulary orders, under which the prisoner was prevented marrying his present wife, as a disgrace to humanity. Counsel did not deny that the case was surrounded with considerable, with great suspicion; but, under all the circumstances, he called on the jury to acquit the prisoner.

The following witnesses were called for the defence:—

Robert Leech, examined—I recollect the inquest held in Dungannon, on the body of Constable M'Clelland; I was present, and heard Henry Holland say he was in the court-house at seven o'clock on the night of the murder; he afterwards said he thought it was about seven o'clock.

James M'Call, examined—I live half a mile distant from Dungannon; I am working on the railway; I remember the night M'Clelland was killed; I was sent by my master to fetch a pair of pigs which were bought by Mrs. Holland; I got the pigs, and took them to Henry Holland; I saw him here; he was in the house when I went in; when I delivered the pigs Henry and William Holland were present; Henry Holland told me then to go into Dungannon; when I came into Dungannon I think it wanted a quarter to six o'clock, but I did not see the clock right; the clock is in my master's, Mr. M'Clelland's office. Holland's house is half a mile from Dungannon, where I brought the pigs.

Michael Nugent, examined—I live near Donaghmore, about two and a half miles from Dungannon; I was there on the 5th December last; I was at a meeting in the court-house; Henry Holland was there; I consider it was half-past six o'clock when I saw Holland there; I spoke to Holland before the meeting commenced.

To Mr. Major—I was quite sober that night.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Henderson was about to reply, when the court intimated that it was scarcely necessary.

Baron Hughes then charged the jury at considerable length. After some introductory remarks, the learned judge asked their serious consideration of the circumstances attending M'Clelland's death, and desired the jury to ask themselves whether it was not a person well acquainted with M'Clelland, and in close proximity to him, who committed the murder, from the fact that one of the shots entered his back, and the other was received in his face, probably having turned round to face his assailant, the first shot not having proved fatal. He also called their attention to the circumstance that the bullets which inflicted the deadly wounds were similar to those used by the Constabulary. The learned baron then referred to the conduct of Holden, before and after the murder of Constable M'Clelland, as most important in connection with the case; to his application, on the 2nd November, to be married to the woman he had seduced, and its refusal by the Inspector-General, which was read to him in the barrack, by his sub-inspector, on the 5th December. That minute degraded him temporarily from his rank, and the jury would well weigh the effects which such a document would produce on the prisoner's mind. The judge next alluded to the prisoner's letter to Head-constable M'Gowan, which evidence, the lowest state of despondency, and the value of which he thought was, that he attributed his misfortunes to M'Clelland most, and to Mr. Mathews next; and, it may be, when he wrote the letter, he had no intention of murdering either; but this is not the point for the consideration of the jury. Whatever his feelings at the moment, he specifically refers to M'Clelland and Mr. Mathews, as being in antagonism to him. The flight of the prisoner, and the attendant circumstances, were next reviewed, and the jury asked to carefully weigh if they were consistent with the innocence of the prisoner, or the result merely of his assault on Sub-inspector Mathews. The jury were, therefore, to determine whether his flight was the result of either the murder or the assault, or both. His lordship then reviewed the evidence, and concluded by leaving the case in the hands of the jury.

It being now a quarter to two o'clock, the jury retired as this despatch left.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

VERDICT OF "GUILTY."

Omagh, Friday Evening.—Sentenced to be hung on the 27th of August. Prisoner very coolly requested to be shot. Recommended to mercy for previous good character. Mr. Butt (prisoner's advocate) spoke in defence two hours. No hope of mercy held out.

GALWAY—Friday, July 27.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

CROWN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Christian.)

ARSON.

James Lyons, a young and miserably-clad boy, was indicted for feloniously and wilfully setting fire to a stack of straw, the property of Patrick Maloney, on the 23rd of March last. From the evidence of Timothy Scanlan, a police-constable, it appeared that on the day in question he met the prisoner on the road, and, perceiving him to be a stranger, he interrogated him, and after some hesitation the prisoner admitted that he had set fire to the prosecutor's hay; upon this the constable arrested him and made inquiries, the result of which was that he discovered what the prisoner told him was true.

Messrs. West, Q.C., and Jordan, prosecuted.

The prisoner was undefended.

The jury found him guilty.

He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, from the date of his committal.

INFANTICIDE.

Mary Hughes, *alias* Kate Connor, was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child, Bridget Hughes, on the 8th of July last.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Messrs. West, Q.C.; Duggan, and Jordan, prosecuted.

Mr. Concannon was assigned by the court to defend the prisoner.

It appeared that on the 24th of May the prisoner was admitted into the workhouse of Ballinrobe, being then near her confinement. After her illness, and on the 24th June, she left the workhouse with her child, which had workhouse clothes on it. A few days after she had taken her departure, a woman, named Hogan, discovered a canvas bag lying on the road side, which, on examination, was discovered to contain the dead body of an infant.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and deposed to the foregoing circumstances, identifying the prisoner and the several pieces of dress and linen which were placed upon the child when leaving the workhouse, and being of the same cut and material as are usually issued to infants born in the house.

The doctor who was examined proved that the bones of the left jaw and of the skull were badly fractured, and even sufficient to cause death.

The jury acquitted her.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Serjeant Howley.)

Skerrett v. Skerrett.

This was an action brought against the defendant, as executor of the late Patrick Skerrett, to recover the sum of £147, for services rendered to the deceased, as general manager.

The defence was payment and set off.

The jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Bourke, Q.C., Blake Q.C.; and Morris.

For the defendant—Serjeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Wm. Duggan.

White v. Jennings.

This was an ejectment on the title, to recover possession of part of the lands of Ironpool. The case turned upon the legal effect of an order for partition of the lands made in the Incumbered Estates Court, in the year 1851.

The jury, by direction of the judge, found for the plaintiff, his lordship reserving liberty to apply to the court above to have the finding turned into a verdict for the defendant, if the court above should be of that opinion.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Bourke, Q.C., and Morris. Counsel for the defendant—Serjeant Fitzgibbon and Mr. Sidney.

TIPPERARY—Clonmel, July 26.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron.)

Cummins v. Cummins.

This was an action on a bond for £150, given by the father of the defendant to the plaintiff. The defence was that the bond had been obtained from the obligor, at a time when he was not of sound mind. The defendant called two Roman Catholic clergymen who attended the deceased at the time he had executed the bond, and also at his death; and, upon hearing their evidence, the jury announced that they had made up their minds to find a verdict for the defendant, whereupon, his lordship stopped the case.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., Hemphill, Q.C., and Mr. Ryan.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., Armstrong, Q.C., and Curtis.

(Before Mr. Justice O'Brien.)

This case did not terminate till a late hour of the night.

The question for the jury was, whether the Suir Island mills were in proper repair on the 24th of September last; the jury found that they were not. Secondly, whether a tail race cut through Suir Island was an improvement or not; the jury found that it was not. Counsel stated he should be satisfied with nominal damages.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., Hemphill, Q.C.; and Shaw.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., Armstrong, Q.C.; and Tandy.

CORK—Friday, July 27.

(FROM OUR REPORTER.)

Mr. Justice Hayes took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock, and proceeded with traverses. In the case of Hammond against the Cork and Youghal Railway Company, the jury returned a verdict, awarding £22 10s. for the injury to Miss Hammond's property, and £66 to Mr. Hammond. The particulars appeared in our report of yesterday.

His Lordship then took up the traverse also against the award of Mr. Fishbourne, brought by Mr. Wood, of Cork, for injury also done by the Cork and Youghal Railway Company's works to house property in York-street, in the city. The case is still at hearing.

(Before the Hon Baron Fitzgerald.)

Curtin v. Lane.

This case was referred to arbitration.

O'Brien v. O'Brien.

This was an action of assault brought by one brother against another. The dispute arose out of some ill-will caused by the expense of the funeral of the aunt of the parties being borne by one nephew exclusively, and the assault was committed on returning from the burial at Clashmore, in the county of Waterford. In the course of the case an agreement was come to that a verdict should be taken for the plaintiff for £10 and costs. Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., and Exham, were counsel for the plaintiff; Messrs. Sullivan, Q.C., and Jellett, for the defendant.

Vogan v. Corker.

This was an undefended action for the amount of three bills of costs. The defendant was Captain F. W. Corker. The verdict was for £61 9s. 2d. Messrs. Exham and H. J. Armstrong were counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. John Vogan.

O'Connor v. O'Connor.

In this case a consent for judgment was given by the plaintiff. Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., and Mr. John Collins, appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., and Jellett, for the defendant.

Lord Middleton v. Delany.

This was an action of ejectment on the title. The question in the case was as to the existence of the *cestui qui vie* in a lease granted by a former Viscount Middleton. A verdict was taken for the plaintiff. Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., John Pigott, and Kirby, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Exham for the defendant.

Massy v. Welply.

Messrs. Clarke, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., and Exham, appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. Chatterton, Q.C., Jellett, and O'Riordan for the defendant. It was an ejectment on the title. The particulars are entirely devoid of any interest except to the parties.

KILKENNY—Friday, July 27.

(FROM OUR REPORTER.)

The Lord Chief Baron took his seat at two o'clock.

The commission having been read, and the Grand Jury having been sworn, his Lordship proceeded to address them, saying that he was very happy to say that there were only two cases for them to consider, and both of them were of the very lightest character. He had to congratulate them on the general peaceable character of their county, except the cases before them, which occurred in one isolated spot. It would be unnecessary for him to mention to such experienced grand jurors what their duties were with regard to the bills sent up to them.

His Lordship called their attention to what had previously been a subject of consideration of former grand juries and former judges of assize. The county grand jury were not so much interested as the grand jury and public of the city of Kilkenny. The subject of his lordship's observations was, the supply of accommodation to the prisoners in the jail. This had been declared by the inspectors of prisons as being wholly inefficient. Discipline cannot be applied, or classification of prisoners cannot be carried out; this latter want is even mischievous in its results. To remove such a nuisance becomes a matter of duty to all who may have any interest in the place. The county have this interest in the city jail, and in the classification of prisoners—that on the liberation of a prisoner from jail it generally turns out that immediately he leaves the city and locates himself in the rural districts surrounding the city in whose jail he has been incarcerated. His lordship suggested that the county grand jury should appoint a committee to meet a committee formed of the city jury, to consider what steps they should take in such a case.

CITY COURT.

Mr. Justice O'Brien opened the commission for the city at two o'clock, and addressed the grand jury. His lordship observed that he had little to say to them on the state of the calendar, as there were but two very light cases, but he felt it necessary to address to them some observations on the city jail. By the report of the Inspectors of Prisons, a passage, of which his lordship read, it appeared that the accommodation for prisoners was wholly insufficient, and that the discipline pursued was of no benefit to the prisoners, who were also demoralised by the want of classification. His lordship stated that it was now notorious that the city prison was in such a bad state that when any one wished to make use of a deprecatory expression with regard to anything, he said, "it was as bad as the City of Kilkenny jail." His lordship had heard that the city grand jury had refused to amalgamate their jail with that of the county, on the ground that they would lose certain patronage connected with the former. This seemed an extraordinary motive, when the total of the salaries paid within the city jail was only £200.

One of the grand jury then observed that he had in his hand a copy of proposals made by the city grand jury to the county grand jury, either to amalgamate the two prisons, or to lease a portion of the county prison, or to lease an old bridewell on the Kells road. The county grand jury had replied that, as to the first proposition, under the Prisons Act of 1857 it was not compulsory on them to amalgamate, and that they preferred not accepting the proposal; that there was at present a bill before Parliament which would provide for the difficulty arising here.

His lordship was glad to hear this explanation, and observed that the Lord Chief Baron intended to address some observations to the grand jury of the county on the same subject.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

A number of persons confined in different jails, as insolvents, were discharged on bail, there being no opposition.

In the matter of T. Lockhart.

The final examination in this case was postponed to Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock. The bankrupt was a provision merchant and contractor in this city.

In the matter of William Buchanan.

The bankrupt had been a trader in Donegal, and his final examination had been twice adjourned. Mr. J. Perry, agent to the bankruptcy, now sought for a further adjournment, on the ground that the bankrupt, after he had become insolvent, had handed over to a creditor the sum of £40; and, also, on the ground that the trade assignee had made an affidavit, in which he stated he did not believe the statement of the affairs of the bankrupt, as disclosed on the face of his schedule.

Mr. Smith, who appeared as counsel for the bankrupt, said the case had been already adjourned for six months, and it would be a great hardship to adjourn it further. The £40 referred to were paid to a man who was a creditor for £95. There were assets which would give 6s. 8d. in the pound.

Judge Lynch said he would adjourn the case to Friday next, at the bankrupt's expense, to give him an opportunity of making an arrangement about the £40.

In the matter of E. K. Vail.

The meeting in this case was for final examination. The bankrupt was a merchant tailor in Belfast. He was opposed by Mr. Cronhelm, solicitor, on behalf of Mr. Hall, the trade assignee, on the ground that he returned his profits in his schedule as being only £25 per cent., whereas, as he alleged, they amounted to £45 per cent.

Mr. Levy, instructed by Mr. Tully M'Kenney appeared for the bankrupt.

The bankrupt was examined as to certain expenses which it was alleged had been suppressed in his schedule. Amongst other things it had been stated that he kept two horses and a livery servant.

The bankrupt said he only kept an old pony, which was bought for £4. The livery servant referred to was his shop porter. The bankrupt also stated that his books had been kept under the direction of Mr. Hall, but that he had refused to attend when he was vouching his schedule.

His Lordship said he would pass the final examination. He could not think of punishing the bankrupt upon mere speculation as to what might be the true account of his profits. He did not think the bankrupt had been fairly treated by Mr. Hall, as he should have afforded him every facility for vouching his schedule.

Mr. Cronhelm entered an objection to the certificate on the ground of reckless trading and the suppression of property.

His Lordship allowed the bankrupt to apply for an early meeting for the obtaining of his certificate, when Mr. Hall's objection could be regularly brought forward.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man, named James O'Rorke, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 86 A, charged with having stolen a box, containing about 1 cwt. of soap, from the stores of Mr. Thomas Hanricke, 19, Castle-street. The prisoner had been in Mr. Hanricke's employment, as porter. The constable deposed that while on duty in Castle-street, at about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, he observed him coming out of his employer's house, and placing a box on a truck; having some suspicions, the constable questioned him, and from the unsatisfactory account he gave of his proceeding, he took him into custody. Mr. Hanricke said the prisoner had the key of the stores in Castle-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Julia Marshall was remanded on a charge of assaulting John Cody, 7, Wood-street, by striking him with a tumbler, in the house, 8, Bow-lane, between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Dixon was charged by Mr. Wm. M'Loughlin, of Queen-street, with assaulting him on Thursday. It appeared, from the evidence of complainant, that the prisoner was causing great annoyance to his customers, and, being requested to leave the premises, he committed the offence in question.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 10s., or in default to be imprisoned for 14 days.

John D. Walsh was brought up in custody of Sergeant Rice, of the G division, charged with the robbery of a considerable sum of money, the property of his uncle, Stephen Curry, of Athenry. Sergeant Rice stated that from the information he received, he proceeded to the steamer Royal William, lying at the North Wall, where he found the prisoner, and upon his person a sum of £22 4s. 4d. in gold and silver, which he confessed having stolen from his uncle. He was remanded.

Bridget Fury, a woman in the habit of resorting to the Royal Barracks as a dealer, was charged with having entered the room of Henry Jones, sergeant of the 1st Royal Dragoons, on Thursday morning, and stealing therefrom a plaid dress and a pair of boots. A servant, named Bridget Harvey, deposed that she saw the prisoner near the room about the time when the articles were alleged to have been stolen.—She was remanded.

John Wolfe, a noted pickpocket, was charged by Mr. John Lennon, with having snatched a handkerchief from his pocket on Thursday evening, whilst in Church-street.—He was remanded.

Catherine Hanley was charged by John O'Brien, an assistant of Mr. Charles Higgins, provision dealer, Abbey-street, with having stolen a large ham from the shop of the latter. The ham was found in her possession.—She was remanded.

Simon Malley and Michael Fox were charged by Mr. Thomas Hayden with having crossed the railings of the Rotundo Gardens, on Thursday night.—They were ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

A Ghost Story.—A gentleman, residing in Cornwall, had a butler who had lived with him many years, and in whom he placed great confidence. The butler, one morning, informed him that during the night the house had been entered, and a large quantity of plate been taken away. The page boy had also disappeared that same night. Large rewards were offered for the discovery of the burglars and for the boy, but, as he could not be traced, it was supposed that, being implicated in the robbery, he had made himself scarce. Time wore on, and the matter was almost forgotten, when the butler one day informed the gentleman that he was going to be married to the cook, and open an inn. The gentleman was very sorry to lose so good a servant, and helped him as far as he could. The inn was opened, and the late butler was now a flourishing inn-keeper. He had left Cornwall but a few months, when the gentleman was one night awakened, and beheld the figure of the boy standing at the foot of his bed, and beckoning with his hand. The gentleman, supposing it was a dream, took no further notice, and went to sleep again. Next night he was again wakened, and beheld the same figure beckoning with his hand, as if anxious to be followed. The gentleman determined, if the visit was repeated, to follow him. He appeared again the following night. The gentleman rose, dressed himself, and as soon as he done so the figure of the boy glided before him through the hall door, which, when opened, discovered the figure standing and beckoning. The gentleman followed the boy across the lawn until he came to an oak tree, where he stopped and pointed downwards three times with his finger. The gentleman, to assure himself that he was in full possession of his senses and awake, drew his pocket knife and stuck it into the tree, and then, twisting his handkerchief round it, went home and went to bed. In the morning he called the gardener, and desired him to bring a spade. When they arrived at the tree there were the knife and handkerchief. The gardener then dug round the tree, and in a short time discovered the skeleton of the boy, with the empty plate basket and a linen napkin, which had been missed at the time of the robbery. Information was given to the authorities, and suspicion fell upon the butler. His house was searched. Several articles of plate, bearing his master's crest, were found in his house, besides other articles, the produce of the robbery. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and hung. At the place of execution he confessed that he murdered the boy, in order to ward off suspicion from himself, and then buried him under the tree.—*Lecture on Circumstantial Evidence.*

The Atlantic Cable.—After numerous fruitless efforts to recover the debris "of the Atlantic cable the attempt has finally been abandoned. Mr. Varley, the electrician to the company, reports:—"After repeated attempts to raise the rope by grapnelling, in order to test its electrical condition, made with a view to land it at New Perlican, as instructed by the board, we regret having to report that, although we have on many occasion been able to raise the bight, and so get on board at different times pieces of cable, in all amounting to about seven miles, we have invariably found it broken within a few miles off." Mr. Varley proceeds with a detailed account of the different voyages that have been made, in the hope of recovering the cable. Writing afterwards of the bottom near Newfoundland, he says:—"Although mud is shown on the charts, there are most unquestionably rocks also, as was too plainly indicated by the state of the cable, rock weed and sea animalculæ adhering to and surrounding it in many places, showing that it had been suspended clear of the bottom. The cable was invariably hauled in by hand to avoid unnecessary strain. The recovered cable varied in condition very much, and what is most important is, that even those portions which came out of the black mud were so perished in numerous patches that the outer covering parted on board during the process of hauling in, and but for the dexterity and courage of the men in seizing hold of it beyond the break, where the iron wires struck out like bunches of highly-sharpened needle points, we should not have known so much of its condition. Those portions of the recovered cable that were wrapped with tarred yarn were sound, the tar and hemp having preserved the iron wires bright and free from rust. This will be further reported on when the pieces of recovered cable have been more closely examined. It is with deep regret that we have to inform you that it has been necessary to abandon the cable."

Great Take of Salmon.—On Wednesday, the 4th July, no less than 112 salmon were landed at one haul of the net out of Loch More, at the top of the River Thurso, and a few more hauls secured two large cart loads of salmon and grilse, weighing upwards of a ton and a half. This great number of fish went up the river last spate, which is the only flood there has been in Caithness since the beginning of April. The salmon varied in size from five to twenty-five lbs.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

IRISH FAIRS.

CLONES, COUNTY MONAGHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Clones, Thursday.—The business of to-day opened briskly at an early hour this morning, and was well kept up throughout the day. The sheep fair was well supplied, and that description of stock was all sold. Mutton rated at from 6½d. to 7d. per lb. in sink; two years old sheep sold at 35s. per head; lambs brought from 25s. to 35s. each. The cattle fair was stocked with an average show of beasts; beef was scarce; springers, milkers, and dry cows in very fair show; strippers, cows, and store cattle were also in good supply, and all were in fair demand; beef rated at from 5½d. to 6½d. per lb; springers brought from £9 to £16 each; milch cattle from £10 to £15 each; dry cows and strippers moved off at from £8 to £12 each, and stores (three years old) at from £8 to £11 each; two years old at from £5 to £8 each, and yearlings at from £2 10s. to £5 each. Bacon pigs were scarce, and were in demand at from 56s. to 58s. per cwt; stores sold at from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d; small pigs were bought up at from 12s. 6d. to 26s. each. Agricultural animals and hacks were the staple commodities in the horse department; the demand was slow and the prices of the usual caste. There was a very good attendance of buyers at the fair, which was not under the average.

INQUEST.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, at Mercer's Hospital, upon the body of a man named Chatters Jackson, who was a clown attached to Hengler's Circus, and who met his death under the following circumstances:—

Peter Holton, of 9, Denzille-lane, deposed that he took deceased upon his car, at D'Olier-street, on Wednesday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and drove him to Irishtown; he had the appearance of drink on him when he got on the car; at Irishtown deceased left witness' car, and got upon another, after which witness saw no more of him.

Michael Lawler deposed that between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Wednesday night, he was coming into town on a car with deceased, who fell off it, near Victoria-bridge; the driver and witness immediately went to his assistance, and found him insensible and bleeding profusely from the head; he was then placed upon the car, which preceded towards town until they met a policeman, when he was conveyed to Mercer's Hospital; deceased had the appearance of being under the influence of liquor, but seemed to be quite capable of minding himself; the driver of the car was quite sober.

John F. Rogers, resident pupil of the hospital, deposed that when deceased was brought to the hospital he was quite insensible, and bleeding from a wound in the scalp and left ear; he was attended to at once, but never rallied, and died between one and two o'clock on Thursday; witness believed that deceased had got a fracture of the skull by the fall; he had the smell of liquor when brought to the hospital.

Richard Mervyn, of No. 7, Creighton-street, deposed that he knew deceased for about three weeks; saw him last alive on Wednesday night, about half-past ten o'clock, when he was perfectly sober; he then complained of his health, and said he would go to a doctor; he appeared to be in very low spirits, and said he feared there was something going to happen to himself or to his family; witness and deceased had a glass of porter before parting on Wednesday night.

Verdict—"Accidental Death."

Our readers will be glad to perceive, by our advertising columns, that it is intended to continue the summer excursions, by the Mars steamer, upon each Wednesday during the season; and, if the weather continues as fine as last Wednesday proved to be, they must be exceedingly agreeable, combining, as they do, healthy exercise, pleasing recreation, and the purest sea air. To those acquainted with Howth and Lambay, it would be needless to describe the beauty of the scenery presented to view during the progress of the last trip, which was greatly enhanced by the clearness and serenity of the atmosphere, as well as by the very judicious manner in which the captain of the Mars steered her course both out and in, passing round the east side of Lambay, and returning by the west and south side, so as to give the finest possible views of the ancient and picturesque castle of the noble family of Howth, with the town and surrounding landscape. The Mars returned to Kingstown about 4 o'clock, when the jetty presented a most animated appearance, being nearly as much crowded by visiters as upon the days of the regatta, and enlivened by the various performances of a most excellent band, which remained until the starting of the Mars for Dublin, at 6 o'clock. The next excursion, as appears from the advertisement, must prove peculiarly interesting, presenting, as it will, the picturesque coast and the magnificent mountain scenery of Wicklow, than which, especially at this season, nothing can be more beautiful.—*From a Correspondent.*

A German ornithologist says the vulture can fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour. Observations made on the coast of Labrador convinced Major Cartwright that a wild goose can travel at the rate of 90 miles an hour. The common crow can fly 25 miles; swallows, according to Spalergin, 92 miles an hour. It is said that a falcon was discovered at Malta twenty-four hours after its departure from Fontainbleau. If true, this bird must have flown fifteen hours at the rate of 57 miles per hour, not allowing him to rest a moment during the whole time.—*American Agriculturist.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS,

32, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages of their system over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

32, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a fit is perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Hope for all. Whatever the ailment, none need despond of being cured till they have tried these inestimable remedies. Whether the disease be internal or external, spontaneous or the result of violence; if a cure be possible, Holloway's medicaments will effect it. The severity or duration of the malady is no bar to the successful influence exerted by these twin medicines, which cleanse, purify, and invigorate every solid and fluid in the body, and completely renovate the digestion. They render every organ of secretion healthy. These admirable antidotes to disease act immediately on the absorbent system, lungs, heart and circulation, whereby they invariably give energy, tone, and vigour to all the natural functions of life.

BIRTHS.

Fitzgerald—July 24, at Ardmore, the wife of Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., of Ballinaparka, High Sheriff of the county Waterford, of a son.

Hewitt—July 20, at Michelle, near Bandon, the wife of J. Hewitt, late Captain 15th Royal Irish, of a daughter.

Kirkwood—July 22, at 4, Connaught-place, Kingstown, the wife of Joseph Kirkwood, Esq., J.P., Killala, of a daughter.

M'Gillicuddy—July 23, at the Reeks, Beaufort, Kerry, Madame M'Gillicuddy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Burland and Crawley—July 26, in St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. George Barton, B.A., the Rev. William Burland, M.A., of Bryansford, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Crawley, Esq., of Bryansford Cottage, county Down.

Ince and Hay—July 25, at St. Thomas Church, by the Rev. Theobald Butler, Richard Beaton Ince, Bank of Ireland, Cork, son of the late John Ince, Esq., of Mountmellick, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Alexander Hay, Esq., of this city.

Malcomson and Shine—July 27, at St. Peter's Church, in this city, Frederick Malcomson, youngest son of the late Joseph Malcomson, of Mayfield House, county Waterford, to Marcella, youngest daughter of Edward Shine, Esq., Mountain View, Dungarvan, in same county.

Prendergast and Malcolm—July 24, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. J. Young, vicar of Kettington, Warwickshire, Captain Lennox Prendergast, Scots' Greys, to Marion, eldest daughter of the late Neill Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch.

Quin and Stewart—July 25, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the father of the bride, Rear-Admiral Michael Quin, of Albion-villas, Albionroad, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Palmer House, Holloway.

Reade—July 25, at Phillipstown, King's County, the wife of Lieutenant Francis Nevil Reade, 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, of a son.

Robson—July 24, at Fareham, the wife of Henry Robson, Esq., Captain 12th Regiment, of a son.

Shields and Baker—July 24, at Monkstown Church, by the Rev. M. A. Clare, F. W. Shields, of Parliament-street, Westminster, to Adelaide, daughter of John Baker, Esq., of Proby-terrace, Dalkey.

DEATHS.

Hart—July 23, in the 23rd year of her age, Maria Henrietta, eldest daughter of George Vaughan Hart, of Kilderry, county of Donegal.

Mayne—July 26, at his residence, 100 Abbey-street, Charles Mayne, Esq., Solicitor.

Rowe—March 21, at sea, in the Bay of Bengal, Lieutenant George Home Rowe, her Majesty's 35th Foot, son of J. Rowe, Esq., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, aged 25 years and eleven months.

Stupart—July 21, at Donstanville, Trinity, Francis Stupart, Major in the Army, the last surviving officer in Scotland belonging to the Scots Greys present at the battle of Waterloo, where he was a lieutenant, and severely wounded.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, July 27.—Arrived—Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Belfast, goods; Hannah and Joseph, Runcorn, salt; Collier, Chester, bricks; Active, Chester, bricks; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods—5 colliers.

Sailed—Jenny Lind, Patras; Mars (s), Wexford, goods; Irishman (s), Glasgow, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Prince Albert, Birkenhead, zinc ore; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods—one collier.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, JULY 28.

7-7 Morning. 7-45 Evening.

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For either Morning or Evening Edition

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